THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

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21 37-6mch

uable Real Estate for Sale at Public Auction.

VIRTUE OF A DECREE MADE BY THE
rior Court of Law of New Hanover county,
he 7th day of March, 1871, the undersigned
sell at Public Auction at Point Caswell, in
county, on SATURDAY the 8th day of April
, THREE TRACTS OF LAND, lying in said
ty and belonging to the estate of John F.
e, deceased, more particularly described as
ws: One tract known as the Black Swamp,
ining the lands of C. P. Moore, J. P. Moore
others, containing about 250 Acres. One
r tract known as Gum Swamp, adjoining
lands of J. P. Moore and A. J. Mott and
rs, containing about 126 Acres. Also, a
tract, known as the Miller land, adjoining
lands of J. P. Moore, F. H. Bell and others,
aining about 350 Acres. Terms of sale—
(10) per cent cash, the balance in two equal
nents, payable in three and six months re-
tively. Bonds with approved securities will
quired from the purchasers.

OWEN FENNELL,
Commissioner.
ar 10 6-4w*

NOTICE!

NE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS hav-
been subscribed to the Capital Stock of the
mington and Onslow Railroad Company, and
E PER CENT. of the said subscription hav-
been paid in, in accordance with the pro-
ons of the Charter, notice is hereby given
a general meeting of the said subscribers
be held in the city of Wilmington on SAT-
DAY, the 25th day of March 1871, for the pur-
e of organizing the said Company.

ROB'T H. COWAN,
Wilmington, N. C.
arch 4 133-d2t&wtdch

VOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY
indiscretion, causing nervous debility, pre-
ure decay, etc., having tried in vain every
ertised remedy, has discovered a simple
ns of self-cure, which he will send free to his
ow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St.,
York City.
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(Successor to Dialogue & Greer,)
Fire Hose Manufacturer,
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Established in 1826.
team Fire Engines, Forcing and Suction Hose,
ther and Rubber Buckets, Pipe, Nozzle,
ew and Patent Coupling of all kinds.
b 24 w6mch

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING ON THE 22d DAY OF FEBRUARY
d, before the Probate Judge of Bladen coun-
qualified as Administrator on the Estate of
uel Anders, deceased, I hereby notify all
sons having claims against the deceased to
sent them to me on or before the 22d day of
ruary, 1872, for classification and arrange-
t for payment, otherwise this notice will be
ad as bar to their recovery.

E. H. ANDERS, Adm'r.
eb 23 3 6w*

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
SPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE,
would inform his friends and old customers
t he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits
ir patronage.
an 13 w.—tf

71. TIN WARE!! 1871.

10,000 WORTH OF TIN WARE FOR
the Spring Trade, at as low
prices as can be found in the
ntry, North or South. Ten per cent. in the
ght saved by buying where I. Send for new
ce List and patronize your neighbor.
am also sole Agent for the sale of "Choice
rham Smoking Tobacco."
Address E. H. POGUE,
eb 3 52-2m Hillsboro', N. C.

OUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE
OF THE
"Lodi Manufacturing Co."

r sale in lots to suit customers. This article
sold for HALF THE PRICE of other fertili-
rs, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco
d Vegetables, than any other in the market.
s made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c.,
New York City.
Price, delivered on board in New York City,
venty-five Dollars per Ton.

Read the following Testimonials:

JACOB JOYNER, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The oudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used Corn, and from results, I am satisfied it is e cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in is section."

DAVID W. GASKILL, of Washington, N C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your uble Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same y (in the drill,) side by side with Peruvian uano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano the next, and I pronounce it superior to the uano. In the spring the rows where I used e Guano looked the best, but in June and July, e Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors ho have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, d I think they will unite with me in using it nother year."

JAMES R. WILDER, of Franklinton, N C., says, letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the uble Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it ill, without a doubt, make more than a 556-uano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton fanure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cot-n, Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of hich did exceedingly well."

J. J. ROLLINS, of Pactolus, N. C., under date of ctober 29th, 1870, says: "I believe the *Double efined Poudrette* and Bone Dust are all they re recommended to be. I used the Poudrette n *Corn*, and although the season has been very nfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my andy soil, I was perfectly satisfied, and believe t the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. ASKEW, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter ated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several lanters have some of the 'Double Refined Pou-rette.' One says he wants 5 tons next season o put under Corn. I used 4 tons on *Corn*, and lthough the season was unfavorable, it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on pplication to

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mar 3 d1t-wly

The State of North Carolina
SUPERIOR COURT—COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Mary E. Floyd, Plaintiff,
against
Harmond Floyd, Defendant.
Harmond Floyd, not being found in the County of Columbus, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk that he is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the WEEKLY JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington and state of North Carolina, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in the town of Whiteville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1871, then and there to answer the complaint of Mary E. Floyd his wife who has filed her application for a divorce in said Court.
ISAAC JACKSON,
Clerk Superior Court.
feb 10 d1t-w5t*

NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF NATURAL-BORN subjects of Her Britannic Majesty is called to the 4th and 6th clauses of the "Naturalization Act, 1870," viz:

4. Any person who by reason of his having been born within the dominions of Her Majesty is a natural-born subject, but who also at the time of his birth became under the law of any foreign State a subject of such State, and is still such subject, may, if of full age and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration of alienage, such person shall cease to be a British subject. Any person who is born out of Her Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage in manner aforesaid, and from and after the making of such declaration, shall cease to be a British subject.

EXPATRIATION.

6. Any British subject who has at any time before, or may at any time after, the passing of this act, when in any foreign state, and not under any disability, voluntarily become naturalized in such State, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign State, be deemed to have ceased to be a British subject, and be regarded as an alien:

Provided, (1.) That where any British subject has, before the passing of this act, voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign State and yet is desirous of remaining a British subject, he may, at any time within two years after the passing of this act, make a declaration that he is desirous of remaining a British subject, and upon such declaration, hereinafter referred to as a declaration of British nationality, being made, and upon his taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant shall be deemed to be, and to have been continually, a British subject; with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign State in which he has been naturalized, be deemed to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

(2.) A declaration of British nationality may be made, and the oath of allegiance be taken, as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ALSO, to the following extract from the "Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization." (Ratifications exchanged at London, August 10, 1870.)

ARTICLE II. * British subjects * * who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 12th day of May, 1870.

Further information may be had on application to

ALEX. SPRUNT,
British Vice Consul at
3-eow-7wch Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE Legislature of North Carolina, at its present Session, for an act incorporating Waccamaw Baptist Church in Columbus county.
mar 4 133-d1tw3t*

GEN. LEE. Now ready—the great standard work of the day. The Life and Times of GEN. R. E. LEE, with a full record of the campaigns and heroic deeds of his COMPANIONS IN ARMS; by a distinguished Southern Journalist. The Life of Gen. Lee is here given full of facts of interest never before published. 850 pages and 39 life-like Steel Engravings. Price $3 75. $1 50 per month made by Disabled Soldiers and active men and women selling this work.
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E. A. KEITH.
mar 17 w-1m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE present General Assembly of North Carolina for an Act to incorporate the First Co-operative Store of the city of Wilmington, N. C
mar 17 w2t*

NOTICE.

THE RENTING OF THE HOUSES, STORES, Mill, Land and Boxes of the estate of John Jones, deceased, will be made at Lillington, on Saturday the 1st day of April next.
Terms made known on the day.
JOHN A. JONES,
Administrator.
march 12 141-1tdwtsch

Legislature of North Carolina.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 13, 1871.

Bill to suppress secret political societies on second reading.

Its passage was ably advocated by Messrs. Jones, Cowles, Morehead, Murphy, Dargan and Speed.

On its passage Mr. Skinner called for the yeas and nays, which was sustained, and the bill passed as follows: yeas 42, nays 1.

On this, Price, col., asked to be excused from voting. He said he was in favor of such a bill, but thought it should be amended so as to take effect about the 1st of April. He thought the Ku Klux were dead, and the league was dying, if not dead, but some branches of each organization might yet be in operation, and he thought time should be given for these to hear of the passage of this bill.

The Senate refused to excuse him, and he voted yea.

Mr. Merrimon moved further consideration be postponed until Thursday night.

Mr. Gilmer favored the motion to postpone, as it would enable the Senate to suggest such amendments as the bill might be found to require. He thought the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hanover (Price,) a good one, and hoped it would be added.

Motion to postpone did not prevail.

Put upon third reading.

Mr. Speed spoke in favor of the bill with the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hanover.

Mr. Love moved to strike out the ratifying clause, as it would then meet the views of Senators, the law specifying that when not otherwise provided for, all acts shall take effect twenty days after their passage. Adopted.

Passed its third reading by precisely the same vote as it did its second reading—42 to 1.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, moved suspension of rules to take up the bill introduced by himself to punish arson and burglary with death, upon which motion to suspend he asked the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the rules were suspended by a vote of 27 to 9.

Bill then put on its second reading.

Mr. Graham, of Alamance, favored the bill in a few forcible remarks.

Messrs. Robbins, of Rowan, and Dargan opposed the amendment, and supported the bill in their usually able style.

The bill then passed its second reading.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, offered an amendment relative to trials now pending for offences committed before the passage of this act. Adopted.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, called the previous question, which was sustained.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of 27 to 6.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the Senate took up the bill in relation to convicts. It orders commissioners of the penitentiary to receive convicts sentenced for two years, &c.

Bill passed its third reading, yeas 28, nays 2. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. Norment, bill in favor of Henry Biggs, for the capture of Zach McLauchlin, one of the Robeson outlaws, was taken up and passed its several readings. Yeas 33. Mr. Bellamy alone voting in the negative. Pays Biggs $200.

Also by the same, a resolution in favor of the sheriff of Bladen, passed its several readings.

Mr. McClammy introduced a bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1871.

By Mr. Jordan: A resolution to raise a committee to examine into the charges of fraud and corruption against S. W. Watts, Judge of the 6th district; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Gore: A bill to allow the Commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax; referred.

By Mr. Houston: A bill to authorize the Superior Courts to grant divorces in certain cases, referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill concerning the Clerks of Superior Courts: referred.

The bill for the relief of the people of Craven county was taken up and passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the bill to amend the act to provide for the collection of taxes was taken up. On motion it was agreed to consider the bill by sections. After the adoption of section 1, and pending the discussion of section 2 the

SPECIAL ORDER.

was announced, it being the bill to change the line between the counties of Bladen and Columbus.

The Clerk read the bill. After debate the bill was, on motion of Mr. French, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the resolution in favor of J. R. Gray, Sheriff of Harnett county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Womack, the bill in relation to convicts was taken up and passed its several readings.

[The bill provides that convicts sentenced for a term of two years, in the Penitentiary shall be received.]

On motion of Mr. Jordan, his resolution raising a committee to examine into charges of fraud and corruption against S. W. Watts, Judge of the 6th Judicial District, was taken up.

After some little discussion, Mr. Jordan called the previous question, and the call was sustained. The yeas and nays were called and the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 74, nays 10.

The following republicans voted in the negative: Messrs. Bryant, colored, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, colored, Cawthorn, colored, Collins, Copeland, Dudley, colored, Ellison, colored, Smith, of Halifax, colored, Willis, colored.

The bill to compel sheriffs to settle for public taxes being the special order for this hour, was taken up and passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the bill to amend sections 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, and 271, Code of Civil Procedure was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871.

Mr. Speed asked to be allowed to take up bill to encourage immigration. Failed for want of a sufficient number voting to suspend.

Mr. Dargan moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill abolishing the Special Court of Wilmington. Failed, for want of a sufficient number voting to suspend the rules.

Mr. Murphy, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Medical Society of North Carolina; referred.

Mr. Gilmer presented a minority report from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the bill to repeal the Code of Civil Procedure.

Bill to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued by the State during the war for internal improvements, for new bonds. Question on the motion of Mr. Linney to reconsider, and to lay that motion on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871.

By Mr. Jordan: A bill in regard to Superior Court Judges; referred

The Chair announced Messrs. Jordan, Philips, McAfee, Hargrove and Stanford as the Special Committee to investigate the charges against Judge Watts.

Mr. Shull, by consent, introduced a bill to suppress all games of chance; referred.

A bill for the collection of taxes being unfinished business, the same was taken up and considered.

After the adoption of various amendments, the bill passed its second reading.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to allow railroad and other corporations to purchase the stock of the State in such corporations by returning to the Treasury the bonds with which such stock was obtained, and for other purposes. On second reading.

Mr. Worth offered his bill (heretofore presented) as a substitute for Mr. Graham's bill.

Mr. Flemming moved to have bill to sustain the credit of the State, &c., printed, so as to come up at the same time. Carried.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 15, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Edwards the bill for the support of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum was taken up. (Appropriates $40,000 to be drawn quarterly.)

Bill passed third reading by 29 yeas to 17 nays.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, a bill defining the duty of the keeper of the capitol. (Places him under control of a board of commissioners consisting of the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor and Secretary of State, but gives him control of the night watchman.)

Rules suspended and bill passed several readings.

Message from the House informing the Senate that that body had concurred in amendments of the conference committee on the bill of salaries and fees of county officers and supreme court clerk.

On motion of Mr. Graham the Senate also concurred.

Bill concerning a laborer's lien; on second reading.

Mr. Murphy moved the bill be indefinitely postponed. Prevailed.

Mr. Gilmer moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill concerning a laborers lien was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, moved to lay the motion on the table, upon which

Mr. Gilmer called the yeas and nays, which was sustained.

The motion to table failed.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Linney moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee; prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1871.

On motion of Mr. Martin a bill to consolidate the Atlantic N. C. and North Carolina Railroad, was taken up and made special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Houston a bill on the salaries and fees of county officers and Supreme Court Clerk was taken up, and the report of the Conference Committee concurred in.

A message was received from the Treasurer in reply to House enquiry in regard to capitation tax. Referred.

On motion of Dudley, col., a bill to charter the Newbern and Washington Railroad Company was taken up, and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, a bill for the collection of taxes for the State was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Eastern North Carolina, in the city of Newbern, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Railway Co-operative Association was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, a bill to incorporate the Statesville Air-Line Railroad Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McAfee, a bill to amend chapter 106, laws of 1869-'70, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Mills introduced a bill to remove restrictions upon contracts. Referred.

SENATE.

MARCH 17, 1871.

Message from the House recieved, informing the Senate of the passage of certain bills, among which was a bill to incorporate the Bank of Eastern North Carolina.

Mr. King moved to disagree to House amendments to this bill, and asked a committee of conference; motion prevailed.

The bill concerning deliquent sheriffs, was, on motion of Mr. Crowell, taken up and considered. (The bill provides that all sheriffs who do not settle with the public treasurer, for tax collected in 1870, within twenty days after the ratification of the bill, shall be fined not less than three thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for not less than five years, at the discretion of the Court.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

Mr. Broadfoot, a bill to extend the powers of the county commissioners of Cumberland county, for levying a special tax. Referred.

By Mr. Ashe, a bill to repeal an act concerning constables, chapter 146, laws of 1869-'70. Referred.

Mr. Smith, of Wayne, a bill in favor of the sheriff of Wayne county. Referred.

Mr. Strudwick, from the select Committee to investigate the charges against Judge E. W. Jones, reported—laying before the House all the testimony elicited in the case, which was of too indefinite a character for the committee to recommend any action by the House.

On motion of Dudley, col., the report of the committee was recieved and the committee discharged.

Mr. Sparrow (by consent) introduced a resolution referring the report of the committee to investigate the charges against Judge Jones, to the Finance Committee for further investigation.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, the report of the committee was so referred.

On motion of Mr. Houston, a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Printing to have printed the act on salaries and fees of county officers and Supreme Court Clerks, for distribution to the several counties, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McAfee, a bill to amend the act of 1869-'70, to provide for a system of public instruction, was taken up.

Mr. Ashe moved to commit to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ashe said it was necessary that there should be nothing to obstruct the work of the Finance Committee, and hence his reason for desiring that this bill should be recommitted.

After considerable debate the motion to recommit prevailed.

Mr. McAfee, by consent, introduced a bill to amend an act to organize the militia of North Carolina, laws of 1869-'70; referred.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian,
Correction.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 1, 1871.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Two or three weeks ago your paper contained a statement, copied from a religious paper, that the Bishop of North Carolina, in a public address, said that Presbyterian Churches were "club houses." I was surprised at the statement. Bispop Atkinson lived in Baltimore as rector for many years; and nothing in his character could have led to the conclusion that he could express or entertain such a thought. One of a party before whom I avowed my determination to mention the subject to Bishop Atkinson at sight, saw him in this city yesterday, and told him what I said. In reply, he said he had not only never said that in the pulpit, or anywhere in public, nor in the closest or most intimate conversations; that he had never entertained such an opinion; and that he would have rebuked any one who would in his presence have expressed such an opinion. I know you will take pleasure in doing justice to him by the insertion of this in your paper.

[Our statement was taken from the "Christian Observer," of Louisville, Ky. We are glad to see it so earnestly disclaimed, for Bishop Atkinson is one to whom we have always given unaffected respect, and we are glad to insert the correction sent by our correspondent.—*Eds. of Presbyterian.*

A Little Story on Grant.

The Roanoke (Va.) Times publishes the following:

A good story is told by one of the Methodist ministers now in this place attending Conference. We do not recollect of ever seeing it in print, and we think it too good to be lost. It is as follows:

During the war a "Confed." was captured by the Yankees and happened to be taken to Gen. Grant's headquarters. After being questioned by the General, the old "Confed." asked him where he was going.

"I am going," says Grant, "to Richmond, to Petersburg, to Heaven, and it may be I will go to hell."

After eyeing the General for several moments, the old "Confed." said:

"General Grant, you can't go to Richmond, for General Lee is there; you can't go to Petersburg, for General Beauregard is there; you can't go to Heaven, for Stonewall Jackson is there; but as to going to hell, you may get there, for I know of no Confederates in that region."

GOV. GRAHAM'S ARGUMENT.—Gov. Graham opened the argument on the part of the managers yesterday, occupying four hours in the delivery of his speech. He made no effort at oratorical flourish, but confined himself to an exposition of the facts as brought forth by the evidence in the case of the people and of liberty against the arch offender of both, and thoroughly did he succeed. It was, in short, an effort of great power—carrying with it most convincing weight to the minds of every man who is determined to be governed by the facts and the law in the case. It was a noble vindication of the rights of North Carolinians, and must but win additional laurels for the speaker.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

The Next Sugar Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says there is every indication that strenuous efforts will be made to increase the production of Louisiana sugar next year. The old planters intend to extend their acreage under sugar, and many will abandon cotton culture and turn their attention to the sweets. In many parishes planting has already commenced, where the requisite labor had been secured. Very high wages are being paid, so strong is the competition for labor. As we feared, it has been found that the cold spell during the holidays did great injury to the seed cane, and killed a great deal of stubble. This will seriously affect the yield of next season, and it is probable that the large increase in the production of this important staple anticipated by the Agricultural Bureau will be deferred.

An eclipse of the sun—cut off without a penny.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1871.

VOL. 27. NO. 7

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Resolutions in Reference to the Message of his Excellency, the Governor, Concerning an Act Providing for a Convention of the People - Introduced by Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover.

WHEREAS, The existing Constitution of this State was under the peculiar circumstances of the times, framed in haste and without due consideration for the welfare of the people, and contains many glaring inconsistencies and various provisions that are grieviously oppressive and burdensome to the citizen;

And whereas, It is apparent that said Constitution instead of promoting the happiness of our people, operates to check their prosperity, to destroy their substance, to impair their energies and to entail upon them grievances too intolerable to be borne by freemen.

And whereas, This General Assembly, moved by considerations of the highest patriotism and seeking only to afford relief to our oppressed neighbors and countrymen, and in obedience to the wishes of the people that a Convention might be had with power to modify the harsh provisions of the Constitution and to make such alterations therein as the necessities and the situation of our people demand, did pass an Act entitled "an Act concerning a Convention of the people" ratified the 8th day of February, 1871, wherein it was submitted to the electors of this State to decide whether or no a Convention should assemble.

And whereas, His Excellency, the Governor, has informed this General Assembly under date of February 13th, 1871, "that he would not discharge the duties required of him by said Act," alleging as his reason therefor, "that he deems the Act aforesaid unconstitutional" and claiming that the duties therein enjoined upon him are not obligatory "because the proposed mode of providing for a Convention of the people is novel and irregular, and has no express warrant or authority by any provision of the Constitution and is sustained only by a latitudinous and strained interpretation of a general phrase of that instrument" and because the same Constitutional question has been heretofore determined by the action of other political bodies in this State," and further because in the opinion of the Executive, Congress, by accepting our Constitution, made an agreement that said Constitution should be amended only under the provisions of the 13th Article of that instrument."

Now therefore be it resolved by this General Assembly, That the action of His Excellency in pronouncing an act of this General Assembly unconstitutional, and in declaring that he will not execute the same, is usurpation of power, and is an assumption of prerogative not recognized as annexed to his office, and is in violation of his oath of office.

Resolved, That so much of the communication of his Excellency as suggests that "our people are praying every day and hour of their lives that they may never see again the scenes of commotion, strife, bitterness and bloodshed through which they have so recently passed; and that there is no prevailing reason why they should again buckle on their sabres, shoulder their muskets, and at the point of their bayonets and at the mouth of their cannon enforce their views of what ought to be the constitution upon their dissenting neighbors," whereby his Excellency intimates and seeks to create an impression that he would by force and arms prevent the good and law-abiding people of this commonwealth from amending their Constitution in a peaceable and constitutional manner, is regarded by this Assembly as very extraordinary language to be used by the Governor of this State; and is unwarranted by the occasion, and unbecoming in an officer of his exalted position, and has a tendency to bring the executive office into contempt and disrepute; that this General Assembly knows well that his Excellency dare not resort to strife to thwart the will of the people of the State; that even if the Executive had such a wicked purpose in his heart and should be instigated by evil passions to attempt by force and violence to prevent the freemen of North Carolina from exercising their dearest rights, yet he would be powerless to accomplish aught against the established government of the State. But this Assembly, while it reprobates such threats and such an indecorous exhibition of the Governor's irritation at the idea of the people's assembling in their sovereignty and casting his party friends out of the high offices they hold, cannot do otherwise than suppose that his Excellency has used the said language without due consideration, for it is not to be credited that at this era in the history of America any North Carolinian would attempt treason for the sole purpose of retaining the spoils of office among his party associates.

Resolved Further, That a decent respect for the opinions of others induces this General Assembly to state, in refutation of the assumptions of the Executive:

That the Hon. David L. Swain, Governor of North Carolina, did, in his message to the General Assembly on the 18th day of November, 1834, recommend that a convention of the people should be assembled to amend the Constitution, and, discussing the question as to how that convention should be called, said: "Without entering into any formal reasoning upon the subject, however, or even looking abroad for authority, it is believed that the argument may be safely rested upon the precedents which have come down to us clothed with the sanction of the framers of the Constitution and of *the two successive Conventions* to which it has been submitted for amendment.

"*It will not be contended that the Constitution can not be amended or entirely abrogated, and a new system adopted by the same power, exercised in the same manner, which gave existence to the former.*" And again, "Without pursuing the discussion further, the conclusion may be fairly drawn that a legislative recommendation to the people to select a Convention, clothed with authority to exercise the highest duties of legislation, is in strict accordance with first principles and in precise conformity to all the precedents afforded by our history. It is not considered necessary to enquire into the validity of other modes which have been suggested as proper to effect this object, because the one proposed is entirely adequate to the end in view, and has twice received the unanimous sanction of the founders of the government."

That, in accordance with the recommendation of that learned and distinguished executive, the General Assembly passed an act submitting the question of "Convention," or "No Convention" to the voters of this State, who at the polls declared their will that a Convention should be had, and said Convention assembled and adopted amendments to the Constitution and submitted the same to the people, who at the polls declared their will that the proposed amendments should thereafter form a part of the Constitution.

And later, in the year 1861, the question whether or no a Convention should be had was again submitted to the people, and though the act providing means to ascertain the will of the people, at that time, recites that it passed by the concurrence of two-thirds of each house yet that fact cannot impair the value of the reference as a precedent for the position held by this Assembly; for by its terms the question of Convention was submitted to the people, who, by their vote at the polls, expressed their sovereign will that a Convention should not assemble, from which it appears beyond a cavil that the people then and there exercised the inherent right which we hold they still possess.

And still again, in the year 1868, under an act of Congress, the question whether or no a Convention should assemble was submitted to the electors of this State, who declared their will that a Convention should be had, which Convention framed the existing Constitution and incorporated therein the following provision:

"Art. I, Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States."

The principle therein enunciated being the same as was declared in the case of Luther vs. Borden (known as the Dorr case) by the Supreme Court of the United States, "That no one has ever denied the right of the people to alter or abrogate their Constitution at pleasure;" and is in strict accordance with the opinion of Daniel Webster who in the same case argued at length from all the precedents found in the history of the various States, "That it is only necessary for the Legislature to provide the means of ascertaining the will of the people and when that will is once definitely ascertained it is the supreme Law."

And it is a well known historical fact that the principle aforesaid has been acted on in nearly every State of the American Union, which precedents and opinions of learned jurists are now cited as authority for the position assumed by this Assembly that notwithstanding the clause found in the Constitution, art. 2, sec. 1, that the legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches—a Senate and a House of Representatives, &c., and which has been contained in the Constitution of the State from its adoption, and is also found in the several Constitutions of the different States, yet have the people of the State on divers occasions, and in other States, frequently exercised the right of calling a Convention, the details of ascertaining the will of the people having first been regulated by an act of the Legislature.

And said precedents show that the good people of the State of North Carolina have heretofore exercised the right of deciding questions in their sovereign capacity, submitted to them in pursuance of law—and not determined through their representatives or agents. And this Assembly is ignorant of any grant whereby the people have delegated this their undoubted and oft' exercised right to any body or set of men, or have relinquished the power of exercising the same; but that under section 37 of art. 1 of the Constitution, "This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people."

Whence it appears, that this right which the people have heretofore exercised, of calling a Convention, the means of ascertaining their will being first regulated by the legislature, never having been delegated or relinquished, remains to-day as perfect and as lawful as it hath ever been with the people of North Carolina. Wherefore,

Resolved, That the mode lately proposed by this Assembly for the assembling of the people in Convention, is not irregular nor novel; and is not sustained only by a latitudinous and strained interpretation of a general phrase of the Constitution, but has been decided by precedents, old as well as late, to be valid, and hath the sanction of both usage and law; and is not unconstitutional because it is in strict accordance with art. 1, sec. 3, of the Constitution, which cannot be regarded as a general phrase (as his Excellency terms it) without a particular meaning and without equal authority with any other section of that instrument; for if so, then although a convention may be called under section 1 art. 13, yet because of the terms of section 2 of that article, to-wit: "No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall," &c., (prescribing the legislative mode) "the convention so assembled could have no authority to alter any part of the existing constitution, and the sovereign power in the State would no longer be authorized to change the fundamental law of the commonwealth, which is a patent absurdity.

And resolved further, That by Article 10 of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

And that nowhere in the Constitution of the United States is Congress or the United States invested with the right to interfere to prevent changes in the Constitution of any State otherwise than to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government.

And the people of North Carolina now claim, as always heretofore, a perfect right to alter and amend their Constitution at pleasure without consulting the will of the United States, so long as they preserve a republican form of government and do not violate any provision of the compact known as the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That this Assembly solemnly declares that in passing the act to ascertain the will of the people concerning a Convention, it was actuated solely by a sincere desire to afford relief to our oppressed fellow citizens, and to provide the means of escaping from the ills that threaten us in a peaceable, rightful and constitutional manner. That its action was based on motives of prudence and patriotism; and that this Assembly could not behold our neighbors and friends borne down beneath the weight of a burdensome Constitution without proposing the only

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

HOLDEN CONVICTED.

End of Impeachment—W. W. [Holden Convicted on Six Articles—Radicals Vote "Guilty"—"Farewell, a [Long Farewell to all My Greatness."

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 22.

The High Court of Impeachment closed its labors to-day. W. W. Holden, Governor of the State, has been found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and judgment has been pronounced against him. His guilt was so palpable from the evidence submitted that in three of the Articles he has been convicted with the aid of Radical Senators. Five voted for conviction on the Fifth Article. [The vote shows but 49 Senators present, 36 Conservatives and 13 Radicals—one Radical being absent—Mr. Flythe, of Northampton. There were eight Articles, upon six of which he has been found guilty. The absence of one Senator made 33 necessary for conviction. ED. JOURNAL.] The vote in detail is as follows:

Article 1. [That Holden did proclaim the county of Alamance in a state of insurrection; that he sent bands of desperate, lawless and armed men into said county, and that he arrested eighty citizens when there was no insurrection]. Yeas 30, nays 19. All the Radicals, and Messrs. Cook, of Wilkes, Cowles, of Yadkin, Flemming, of McDowell, Gilmer, of Guilford, Speed, of Chowan, and Norment, of Robeson, Conservatives, voted nay—Not guilty.

Article 2. [The same allegations as in Article 1, but in reference to Caswell county]. Yeas 32, nays 17. All the Radicals, and Messrs. Cook, Cowles, Flemming and Norment, Conservatives, voting nay—Not guilty.

Article 3. [That Holden did incite John Hunnicutt and others to seize, detain and deprive of liberty, Josiah Turner, Jr.] Yeas 39, nays 12. All the Conservatives and Senator Moore, of Craven, Radical, voting yea—Guilty.

Article 4. [That Holden did procure Kirk, Bergen and other desperate persons to assault, seize and imprison John Kerr, Samuel P. Hill and others.] Yeas 33, nays 16. All the Radicals, and Messrs. Cook, Cowles and Flemming, Conservative, voting nay—Guilty.

Article 5. [That Holden recruited armed men under Kirk, and arrested A. G. Moore, of Alamance, and that he refused him, upon application, the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by the Chief Justice.] Yeas 40, nays 9. All the Conservatives, and Messrs. Hawkins, of Franklin, Lehman, of Craven, McCotter, of Pitt, and Moore, of Craven, Radicals, voting yea—Guilty.

Article 6. [Is substantially the same as the fifth, except that it recites the names of nineteen citizens of Caswell who obtained writs of *habeas corpus*, which Kirk refused to make return to, but held the prisoners by Holden's order.] Yeas 41, nays 8. All the Conservatives, and Messrs. Barnett, of Person, Hawkins, Lehman, McCotter and Moore, Radicals, voting yea—Guilty.

Article 7. [That Holden incarcerated Josiah Turner, and that Kirk and Bergen hung by the neck Patton and Murray, and did appropriate unlawfully large sums of money to maintain his armed force.] Yeas 36, nays 13. A party vote—Guilty.

Article 8. [That Holden did unlawfully appropriate large sums of money, and that he did cause the Treasurer to disregard the injunction granted by Judge Mitchell to Richard M. Allison, restraining him from using the State funds to maintain his armed force.] Yeas 36, nays 13. A party vote—Guilty.

An order was then passed, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, removing Governor Holden from office and disqualifying him from holding any office of honor or profit in North Carolina. On this order the vote was, yeas 36; nay s 13, being a party vote.

Blair and Pool—A Gallant Friend—A Degenerate Son.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.

During the discussion upon the proposition to legislate in regard to the condition of the Southern States the following debate occurred between Senators Blair and Pool;

Senator Pool, of North Carolina, in the few minutes remaining before taking the vote briefly replied to what he called the grave charge of the Senator from Missouri—Blair—because he—Pool—had asked for legislation to repress assassination and murder; that the Senator had intimated that the purpose was to put down the Democratic party. He believed that if the Democratic party could not exist except by such means it ought to be put down. The Senator's remarks would justify the belief that his party was inciting murder and crime. To keep his party in the South, however, they might disguise it. This was what the party friends of Senator Blair were at. They were endeavoring to substitute violence for law and to use the assassin's dagger to keep their party in power. He, Mr. Pool, in behalf of the Southern people asked for legislation to prevent assassins from holding power by means of the halter and the scourge. His people wanted to be saved not only from assassins but from their aiders and abettors. There were some men whose eyes we re so jaundiced that they could see nothing except through the medium of party. He was not among them. He would see the Democratic party and every other humbled in the dust before he would see them maintain themselves by plunder and assassination. He stood here to ask that the South be no longer made the foot-ball of assassins, and that his political associates would do nothing to preclude the Judiciary Committee from taking the subject into consideration.

The hour of 2 o'clock fixed for taking a vote here arrived. Mr. Blair asked to make one remark. It was that the murderers and assassins convicted in North Carolina by the proofs before the Senate were Republicans.

Mr. Pool—"That is because Republicans punish such men and Democrats do not." [Calls for the question.]

Blair—"Now let me respond to that. The only persons in office in North Carolina, the Judges, Solicitors and all the rest are Republicans, and if there were any Democrats to punish for committing these crimes it would be done." [Excitement and calls to order.]

Mr. Pool—But the jurors are Democrats; they are the men who wield the power of punishment." [Renewed calls to order from all parts of the Chamber.]

Mr. Blair, vociferating—"The Republicans have the selection of the jurors; they have it by the laws which they have made." [Cries of order, question.]

Mr. Blair, continuing—"That is the fact, and no man shall charge it home upon me that these men are not punished because they are Democrats, when it is shown that the only men who break the laws, so far as the discovery has been made, are Republicans." [The Vice-President here interposed to maintain order and to close the debate.]

Judge Jones.

We learn that Judge "Jaybird" Jones was so gratified at his escape from impeachment that he came off from Raleigh gloriously drunk. At Selma he made an ineffectual effort to replenish his empty tickler, but was so drunk that he was unable to get off the cars. Our spotless judiciary!

Sumner vs. Grant.

The New York *Times* says: "Sumner declares indiscriminately to his visitors that Grant ought to be impeached, and will be impeached; and a few nights since, at a dinner, where were present the representatives of foreign governments, he met the mention of the President's name for renomination with a similar declaration, in language so strong that the whole table was startled. He is known to have filled his forthcoming speech with expressions toward the President of a disrespectful and insulting character, and these he has read to Senators and others who have called upon him."

Governor Vance.

Our information, though trustworthy, was incorrect in regard to the resignation of Governor VANCE as United States Senator. He has not resigned, as we now definitely learn, but has hopes of his ultimate admission.

We have not heretofore urged our Sentor elect to resign, nor do we do so now. The representatives of the people of North Carolina elected him to the Senate with a full knowledge of the disabilities under which he was laboring. His election under the circumstances was the best evidence of his popularity in the State, and we are compelled to believe that he was the decided choice of a large majority of the Conservative voters of North Carolina. Thus convinced, we do not think he ought to resign until he is satisfied that there is no chance for his admission. His election while under disabilities gives him the authority to use all honorable means to secure his admission. He is commissioned by the people of North Carolina to make this effort.

It is not proper to pronounce judgment in regard to his admission in advance of his own action. We have confidence in his judgment and patriotism, and we are satisfied that when he becomes convinced that his admission is impossible he will resign. In the meantime we are willing to abide his action. His opportunities of forming a correct opinion of the situation are better than ours.

The New Hampshire Election.

View it as we will, and, in our enthusiasm, over-estimate as much as we can, still the result of the New Hampshire election, under all the circumstances which surround it, is the most important political event which has occurred since the war. It comes at a crisis in politics when it must tell with great effect upon future elections. Sufficient time has now elapsed to see its full force and effect. We publish elsewhere extracts from leading Northern papers of all shades of political opinion, in regard to this election, and from them we can judge of its effect upon the people of that section.

The excuses made by the Radical papers for this last defeat would be amusing if they were urged with honesty. Some regard the treatment of Senator SUMNER as the cause of the disaster. Others as warmly urge the San Domingo job, the reconstruction legislation, the income tax, the bayonet election law, the President's nepotism, government extravagance and the tariff, each as the moving cause of the disaster, just as the various writers may regard these political outrages. But beyond question, it was the cumulative force of the whole which has revolutionized the sturdy Radicalism of New Hampshire, which had for seventeen years, with unflinching fidelity, been true to the party. Had Senator SUMNER not been removed, or if the San Domingo annexation had not been urged, or if any one or two of the alleged causes had been omitted, the result in New Hampshire would have been the same.

The disaffection by which the Granite State has been lost to the Radical party is of slow but sure growth. The President's bitter partisanship and the usurpations of Congress have sown broad-cast the seeds of disaffection and alienation. Taking root first in the South, it has already overspread several of the Northern States and is cropping out in all of them. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Connecticut, West Virginia, California, Oregon and New Hampshire have, one by one, dropped away from the Radical ranks, while Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and other States are almost prepared to take the same steps.

In the midst of all this consternation in their ranks, the Radicals are divided and are bitterly wrangling among themselves. Their personal bickerings, from the President down, as bitter and disgraceful as they are, are not so significant as the divisions which are springing up in regard to the legislation now pending upon the tariff, income tax and the South. In one and all they fear to act, and yet they dare not adjourn without action. Every attempt is attended with denunciations of one wing of the party by the other, and they must inevitably go home without accomplishing anything from a mutual distrust of each other and from the fear of making their political doom more certain.

In the meantime it behooves those who control the destinies of the National Democratic party to take advantage of their past defeats and the present disordered condition of the Radical party, if wisdom and prudence and an enlarged statesmanship dictate the issues of the ensuing Presidential canvass, its result is a foregone conclusion—victory is already assured. The golden opportunity of redeeming the country from the party which has brought it upon the verge of utter ruin must not be thrown away.

FROM ROBESON COUNTY—A STARTLING ITEM.—A note from a friend at Lumberton informs us that Capt. J. W. Plummer, formerly a mail agent on the W., C. & R. R. R., but lately doing business at Plummerville, Robeson county, was arrested last Saturday on a warrant issued by Justice Sinclair. The warrant was based upon statements made by Henderson Oxendine in a confession made just previous to his death, and which was to the effect that the said Plummer had been in the habit of trading with the gang of Robeson county outlaws, and furnishing them with information; that he advised them to "upset" a neighbor of his with whom he was not on friendly terms, &c.; that Henry Berry Lowrey left a watch with Plummer to be repaired, and exchanged with him a gun for a pistol, &c. A negro named Jordan Shine, who lived with Plummer, has also been implicated, and both were placed in jail at Lumberton to await an investigation, which was to have been held yesterday, with Messrs. W. S. Norment, Leitch and Rowland for the State.

The above are all of the facts that were communicated to us. In the absence of further information, we withhold comment, but we do most earnestly hope that Capt. Plummer will disprove the charges against him, which may be sustained, but which, on the other hand, should be received very cautiously, coming, as they did, from such a source.

Marshals MacMahon and Bazaine.

It is announced from Paris that although Marshal MacMahon supports the present government of France he will retire from the army to private life. This simply means that the Marshal still adheres to Napoleon and does not intend to compromise his future by taking service under the new government. Marshal Bazaine, on the other hand, although supposed to be the most violent Bonapartist among the French commanders, does not intimate any intention of resigning, but insists upon an investigation into his conduct at Metz. It was stated some time ago that Bazaine had begun coquetting with the Orleans princes, and it is likely enough that he is taking the initial steps to abandoning Napoleon. If he is, his conduct will appear in marked contrast to that of Marshal MacMahon, and will leave a stain upon his reputation.

War as a Money-Making Business

Among the new lessons to be derived from the recent European events is the profitableness of successful war. Heretofore nations or rather governments have made war for various motives—such as ambition, the maintenance of a balance of power, or the promotion of dynastic interests. But it was not until now that war has proved for the successful party a means of making money. England has been called a nation of shop-keepers—and it is true that the vast resources of her Indian empire and still more, her extraordinary energy in the pursuits of industry and commerce made her prodigiously wealthy; but her great wars in Europe during which she subsidized the armies of Russia and Germany, although ending in the triumph of her arms, had no other pecuniary result than to saddle her with an enormous debt. The wars of the last twenty years—in Crimea and Italy, China and Abyssinia, terminating successfully for England and France were, nevertheless, if considered only from a financial point of view, great pecuniary misfortunes.

The Franco-Prussian war, so extraordinary in many respects, is none the less so in its financial results. The Germans have exhibited a great deal more of the "shop-keepers" spirit in their course than ever the English did. Whatever credit they may claim for bravery, discipline and skill, they certainly can claim none for magnanimity. In their treatment of France since they refused to listen to terms of peace after Sedan, they have acted like a man who, having a personal quarrel with another, first knocks him down and beats him unmercifully and then proceeds to rifle his pockets and plunder him of his last farthing. This is not chivalrous—but it is practical, and the plea advanced is that, as money is the sinew of war, it is wise to take these sinews from France to prevent her from renewing the struggle. Harsh as it appears, it may be a useful lesson to warlike nations to learn that if they draw the sword, they must suffer very heavily in case of defeat. On the other hand, it is a very dangerous incentive held out to powerful nations to engage in wars which will probably end, not only to their glory—but also in territorial aggrandizement and great pecuniary profit.

The change in the financial condition of France and Prussia is enormous. Before the war France had greatly the advantage. Her debt was about seven thousand millions of francs, (about $1,500,000.) Now, estimating the indemnity to be paid to Prussia of five thousand millions of francs, the onerous condition upon which she will have to borrow this amount, the enormous losses she has sustained by the ravage of her territory, the damage to her industry by the loss of so many men and by numerous other causes, the French debt will be raised to not less than fifteen or sixteen thousand millions of francs, (upwards of three thousand millions of dollars.) This is a burden, upon the French nation already very heavily taxed, which must almost crush it for many years to come.

On the other hand, Prussia receives five thousand millions of francs—nearly one half more than her estimated war expenses; and if she is wise enough to give up Alsace and Lorraine, as is already intimated, she is to receive one thousand five hundred millions more. She extorts two millions from poor pitiful Luxemburg for alleged violation of neutrality; and she may very likely press similar claims upon Belgium and Switzerland, since these nations are too weak to resist. Added to all this, is the pecuniary value of at least half a million of Chassepots and countless thousands of cannon and munitions of war surrendered into her hands.

These prodigious resources in money and materials of war, together with an immense army of trained veterans, make Prussia the arbiter of Europe, and a threatening danger to all other nations, not even excepting her good friend and ally, Russia. Certainly, in the present condition of affairs, these two powers can divide the continent as they please. If the money extorted from France were employed in promoting peaceful industry and relieving the German people of part of their heavy taxes, it might add to the permanent riches and prosperity of Germany. But the probability is that the people will not be relieved of one stiver of taxation, and that the new German Empire will employ its recently acquired wealth in the construction of a powerful iron-clad navy, and in other armaments still more threatening to the peace of the world.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

Trial Concluded and Vote Taken—Excitement in the House—Convention Bill—Not One Radical Votes for It—Reconsideration—The Question to be Submitted—Adjournment April 3—Governor Vance in Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 21, 1871.

Dear Journal:—At length the trial is ended, the argument concluded, and ere this reaches you, the final vote will be taken. Gov. Bragg spoke for two hours and a half on yesterday, and the same length of time again last night, and finally concluded to-day, having spoken somewhat over six hours. It was undoubtedly *the* speech of the case, and verified the old saying "the best is always reserved for the last." It was a perfect and complete summary of the whole case, clothed in language dignified, earnest, and at times eloquent, and delivered in a manner most clear, forcible and emphatic. If any person could hear such an argument and fail to be convinced of Holden's guilt, he is sincerely to be pitied for his obtuseness. According to an order adopted by the Court to-day, the vote will be taken on the article, *seriatim*, to-morrow at 11 o'clock, when no debate or explanation of votes will be allowed, but each Senator is permitted to file within one week his written opinion, which will be printed with the proceedings. The galleries for the past two days have been thronged with the ladies, and the lobbies crowded by the many visitors in attendance. No doubt that to-morrow every available space will be occupied by an immense crowd. The voting and reading of the articles will occupy over two hours. The readers of the JOURNAL shall at once be informed of the final result by a special telegram. Everything is very quiet, every one anxiously awaiting the morrow's sun, when the excitement will reach its culminating point. It is thought the accused will be acquitted on the first one or two Articles, and convicted on all the others, as some Senators have doubts as to his guilt in declaring Alamance county to be in insurrection.

A most exciting and interesting scene has been witnessed in the House to day.—The Convention Bill was the special order and occupied, all the day, the attention of the House. It failed to obtain the requisite two-thirds, the vote being seventy-three to forty-two. Mr. J. C. Mills, of Burke, was the only Democrat who voted against it, except Mr. Strudwick, of Orange, who did so merely for the purpose of moving for a reconsideration, which he did in a most handsome and eloquent speech. Not a single, solitary, Radical voted for it. Being determined that the people should not be debarred the simple privilege of voting on the question themselves, the two-thirds clause was stricken out of the bill, and it then passed its second reading by a strict party vote. So that this Legislature is determined that the question of "Convention or no Convention," shall be submitted to the voters of North Carolina, on the first Thursday in August next, Radicals to the contrary, notwithstanding. The two-thirds clause was only inserted to quiet the qualms of conscience of certain Radicals, who pretended to favor it, but as they refused to vote for the bill with that clause, it was simply stricken out, and the bill will become a law by a mere majority, and the people thus allowed an opportunity of expressing their wishes.

The Legislature will no doubt adjourn on Monday, the 3d of April, and even then many bills will be left on the Calendar undisposed of.

The Senate to day adopted a resolution to hold sessions every night, so as to dispose of as many bills as possible before adjournment.

Hon. Z. B. Vance arrived here this afternoon from Washington. It is a mistake that he has resigned. HAL.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 18, 1871.

Mr. Troy introduced a bill extending the corporate limits of Fayetteville, and providing for an election in May, the present municipal incumbents continuing until that time. Referred.

Mr. Whitesides introduced a bill providing for the issuance of new State grants, and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. McClammy introduced a bill incorporating the co-operative store of Wilmington; referred.

Mr. Cowles introduced a joint resolution in regard to the erection of the penitentiary:

WHEREAS, In the present impoverished condition of the people and the State Treasury we regard the building of a penitentiary upon the elaborate plan of architecture adopted by the Commissioners as unwise and disproportioned to the means of the people and not in accord with an economical administration of the State government; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on "Penal Institutions" be and they are hereby instructed to ascertain upon what terms the existing contract for the erection of the penitentiary can be rescinded to the end that a less expensive arrangement for the erection of the same may be entered into. Lies over under the rules.

Mr. Troy introduced a joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on the first day of April next. Lies over.

Bill instructing State Treasurer to request the services of the Attorney General and authorize him to retain such additional aid as may be necessary to protect the State's interest in a suit pending against the State's interest in the N. C. Railroad came up as unfinished business.

On motion of Mr. Edwards the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Edwards stated that this legislation was unnecessary, as the Attorney General already had the power to employ additional counsel whenever he might deem it necessary.

Mr. Olds introduced a bill amending section 82, chapter 270 of the laws of 1868-'69. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 18, 1871.

By Mr. Joyner, of Johnston: A resolution in reference to adjournment; placed on calendar.

By Dudley, colored, a resolution requesting our members in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of a bill erecting in Newbern a public building to be used as a custom house, post office, &c., referred.

By Mr. Nicholson, a bill to protect the interest of policy holders in this State. Referred.

By Dudley, colored, a bill to repeal chapter 168, sec. 13, laws of 1868-'69.

A communication was received from the Code Commission (W. H. Bailey and W. B. Rodman) submitting certain reports.

Mr. Robinson said he did not wish to treat this concern with any sort of respect The people, through their representatives, had twice rejected this Constitution.

The last Legislature, 12 months ago, passed a bill abolishing the pay of this body, and the bill was very mysteriously lost, after being ratified, between the offices of the Secretary of State and the Public Printer, and though the Code Commission were cognizant of the passage of the bill, they continued to draw pay, &c. He would move to reject this communication, as he did not, as far as he was concerned, wish to treat it with any sort of respect or recognize the Commission in any way.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, in remarks of length, concurred with Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Hargrove wished to receive the communication.

Mr. Strudwick moved to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Rankin did not know why the Commission were so persistent in trying to bring their reports before this General Assembly. They had already tried in four or five different ways to accomplish this.—He also thought the report should be rejected.

After some debate, Mr. Robinson called the previous question on his motion to reject. The call was sustained, and the motion to reject was put to a vote and prevailed, yeas 56, nays 25.

By Mr. Lucas: A bill to repeal an act creating the county of Dare; referred.

By Mr. Goodwyn: A resolution raising a committee of three to ascertain the condition of the bill that passed the last General Assembly, abolishing the pay of the Code Commissioners; placed on Calendar.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

Mr. Moore asked a suspension of the rules to take up an act supplemental to an act incorporating Mount Vernon Academy on Bay river. Motion prevailed, and bill passed its several readings. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House at once.

Mr. Edwards moved to suspend the rules and take up report of conference committee on dividing line between Edgecombe and Nash, and send message to the House transmitting said report, as that is the body to whom the report should first be presented. Motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Speed, the rules were suspended and bill to promote immigration was taken up. Bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Brogden, as Director of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, protested against this road being included in this proposition, and was opposed to this immigration any way. He endorsed what Washington wrote to Adams in 1776 upon this subject. Thought an immigration of idlers would injure the State and work detrimentally to our own native (colored) laborers.

Mr. Speed said the bill contemplated nothing that Mr. Brogden had been talking about. It simply proposes to permit the several railroads in the State to associate themselves together for the purpose of promoting immigration, and to use their own money in aiding such immigrants. He said he was not the peculiar defender of the colored people, but he represented as large a colored constituency as any man on this floor, and he would go as far in protecting them and promoting their interests as any man, and whenever anything should be proposed looking to their injury, he would defend them as earnestly, if not as loud, as the Senator from Wayne, and would do so as long as he occupied a place on this floor.

Bill passed its second reading.

Put on its third reading and passed—27 yeas, 4 nays.

Mr. Allen obtained a suspension of the rules and put the bill on to construct a railroad from Kenansville to Clinton on its passage. Passed its second reading.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, presented a communication from Governor Scott, of South Carolina, relative to the Waccamaw and Little River Canal, stating that he would take pleasure in laying the matter before the General Assembly of his State, &c.

Mr. Murphy introduced a joint resolution appointing Dr. George W. Blacknall, a member of the board of public charities, to take effect 1st July, 1871; lies over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 20, 1871.

By Mr. McNeill: A bill in relation to Coroners; referred.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to annex a part of New Hanover county to Sampson county. [This bill was accompanied by a memorial and was introduced by Mr. Ashe by request.]

By Mr. Ashe: A bill to raise revenue; ordered to be printed and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Anson, the bill to allow the Commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 82, nays 6.

The bill to be entitled an act to submit the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" to the people and to provide for the election of delegates, being the special order for this hour it was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the special order was postponed until to morrow at 11 o'clock.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1871.

By Mr. Robbins, of Rowan: A resolution of instruction to the judiciary committee, requesting a bill defining the powers of justices of the peace in criminal cases; lies over.

On motion of Mr. Linney, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to justices of the peace and constables was put on its second reading. (Requires every justice to enter into bond of $1,000.) Passed its second and third readings.

By Mr. Latham, a bill to incorporate the Land Improvement company of North Carolina; referred.

By Epps, col., a bill in favor of widows of persons dying intestate; referred.

By Mr. McClammy, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville Steamboat Company; referred.

SPECIAL ORDER

was announced, a bill to amend an act to provide for a system of public instruction. (Provides that the capitation tax collected in each county shall be wholly applied in such county, and that the amount now in the treasury belonging to this fund be returned to the several county treasurers.)

Bill passed third reading.

Bill to construct a railroad from Kenansville to Clinton, on third reading. Passed.

Mr. Murphy, from committee on corporations, reported favorably on bill extending corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were suspended, and the bill, as reported upon by committee on corporations, through Mr. Murphy, was put through its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Love, rules were suspended, and bill supplemental to a bill creating the county of Swain, was taken up and put on its second reading. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 21, 1871.

By Mr. McNeill: A bill to allow appeals from the County Commissioners to the Superior Court; referred.

SPECIAL ORDER

was announced, which, being the Convention bill, the Clerk proceeded to read it.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, called the previous question.

Mr. French called for the yeas and nays. The call was sustained, and the previous question was ordered by a vote of yeas 55, nays 55. [The Speaker voted in the affirmative.]

The bill was then put on its second reading and failed to pass by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Broadfoot, Bryson, Carson, Chamberlain, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Gatling, Gore, Gullick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Harris, of Guilford, Henderson, Honston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McNeill, McJauley, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Tomlinson, Waring, Welch, Withers, Womack, Woodhouse and Young, of Yancey—71.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cawthorn, Collis, Copeland, Dudley, Ellison, Faulkner, Fisher, Fletcher, French, Garrison, Goodwin, Gwyther, Harris, of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Johnson, of Edgecombe, Jones, of Northampton, Justice, Loftin, Lyon, Mabson, Morris, Morgan, of Montgomery, Morgan, of Wake, Mills, Newsome, Nisson, Page, Phillips, Reavis, Robbins, Smith, of Halifax, Strudwick, Sykes, Tucker, Wilkins, Williamson, and Young, of Wake—41.

The Speaker declared that the bill had not received the requisite two-thirds' vote.

Mr. Strudwick then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass its second reading, (he having voted against it for that purpose.)

Mabson, colored, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were called and the House refused to table the motion to reconsider by a vote of yeas 43, nays 70.

The motion to reconsider was then put to a vote and carried—yeas 70, nays 40.

Mr. Strudwick said that this insertion of this two-thirds clause in the bill was a concession in Radicalism which should bring the blush of shame to to the cheek of every Democrat. He wished the amendment adopted, and then if this tough headed accidental official should still usurp the power to thwart the almost unanimous will of the people, the House should by a simple resolution, install the President of the Senate, *pro tem* in the Executive chair, and he would perhaps have conscience better adapted to the occasion.—He moved to strike from the bill the words "two-thirds concurring."

Mr. Morris, (Rep.) offered a substitute for the whole bill, which in substance strikes from the Constitution, article 4, section 5, which provides that the Legislature shall levy a sufficient tax to pay the interest on the public debt. [This substitute proposes to amend the Constitution by legislative enactment.]

Mr. French, (Rep.) took the floor in opposition to any Convention bill. He thought that this Legislature should at once, in a manly way, grapple with these questions of finance. He thought that amendments to the Constitution by legislative enactment was the proper mode of proceeding, and would bring relief speedily enough. He thought the passage of this bill without a two-thirds vote would be revolutionary.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, said that the positions taken by Mr. French and the accidental Governor in regrrd to this matter were in conflict. Mr. F. acknowledges that if this bill had passed by a two-thirds vote it would have been perfectly constitutional and not revolutionary, but his accidental Excellency declared in his arrogant and presumptuous communication, that the people, his masters, could not call a Convention in any way. Mr. Johnston continued for sometime in support of the recent action of the Legislature upon the first Convention bill. The people had every right to call this Convention and relieve themselves of the burdens and chains placed on them by a horde of strangers, and under which they still groan.

Mr. J. continued to some length in arguing upon the legal and constitutional points involved and in denunciation of the course of the accidental Governor and other Radicals in seeking to deprive the people of their rights and powers, and preventing a redress of their numerous wrongs and grievous burdens under which they are now laboring.

Messrs. Harriss, of Franklin, and Justice were opposed to any Convention bill whatever. Mr. Justice was willing to shoulder his musket, if need be, to sustain Gov. Caldwell.

Mr. Mills was in favor of Mr. Strudwick's amendment. He did not like to set the precedent that it took a two-thirds vote for the people to say whether they would have a Convention, therefore, he voted against the bill, as he believed that those words "two-thirds concurring" was a direct blow at the rights and liberties of his people. He was heartily in favor of a bill submitting this matter to a vote of the people and let them decide; therefore, he hoped the amendment offered by Mr. Strudwick would prevail.

Mr. Chamberlain said that when he first came into the Legislature he was strongly in favor of a Convention, but the discussion had alarmed him. Call your Convention by a majority vote, and what do we see? Gov. Caldwell marching up the street with Mr. Justice by his side, with his musket on his shoulder, ready to do battle in his defence!

Mr. Chamberlain occupied the floor at length in an eloquent and most forcible argument for Convention, as an imperative necessity to the wants of the people. [Mr. C's speech will appear hereafter in full.]

Mr. Phillips made a lengthy argument in opposition to any sort of a Convention proposition whatever. He dwelt especially on the point that the oaths of the members of the Convention not to interfere with certain things would not avail anything. *It would not be binding.*

Mr. Wilcox was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative on the bill on its second reading.

The amendment of Mr. Strudwick was put to a vote and was adopted by the following ballot: Yeas, 57. Nays, 54.

The chair ruled the substitute of Mr. Morris out of order.

Mr. Phillips appealed from the decision of the chair.

The yeas and nays were called and the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of yeas 67, nays 41.

The bill, as amended, then passed its second reading by the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Bryson, Chamberlain, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, Dunham, Furr, Gore, Gullick, Grayson Gregory, Henderson, Honston, Hill, Hinnant, Johnson, of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Joyner, of Pitt, Jordan, Kelly, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McNeill, Mills, Mitchell, Nicholson, Paylor, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wayne, Sparrow, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Warring, Welch, Withers, Woodhouse and Young, of Yancey.—61.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brooke, Brown, Bryant, of Halifax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Cawthorn, Carson, Collis, Copeland, Dudley, Ellison, Faulkner, Fisher, Fletcher, French, Garrison, Gatling, Goodwin, Gwyther, Hampton, Hargrove, Hardy, Johnson, of Edgecombe, Jones, of Northampton, Justice, Loftin, Lyon, Mabson, Marler, McCauley, Morgan, Morriss, of Montgomery, Morgan, of Wake, Newsome, Nisson Page, Phillips, Reavis, Robbins, Smith, of Halifax, Sykes, Tucker, Willis, Williamson, Young, of Wake.—46.

By Mr. Phillips: A resolution to protect the property of the State from fire; referred.

From the Washington Patriot,

Our Diplomacy Disgraced,

Two swift witnesses, who figured in the recent pretended investigation of the condition of North Carolina, have received the rewards of their revolting infamy. Our history furnishes no example, under any former administration, of public patronage being prostituted to the scandalous purposes which are revealed in the appointments to which public attention is now invited. Thomas Settle was known in North Carolina as one of the most violent secessionists and enemies of the Union during the rebellion. When Holden and others like him, who had dragged the State into secession, recanted and made a profitable transfer of their "principles" to the Union side, Settle joined them, and was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1861, in consideration of his newborn "loyalty." But he could not take his seat without being first purified in the crucible of a Radical Congress. This fact was reluctantly extorted from him when he appeared before the committee, and we cite it, in order that his true *status* may be understood:

Question. Were you ever under political disabilities?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were they removed?

Answer. They were * * * in 1868.

This person labored throughout his testimony to produce the impression that disorder prevailed in North Carolina, and he came prepared with a rehash of all the old calumnies and reports, which Mr. Morton had elaborated with such little effect upon the public mind over a year ago. After his partisan recital, he was compelled to admit that it had no present application, as will be seen by the following passage:

Question. I understand you to say that *all these cases of gross outrages* but *one* were committed *eighteen months ago*?

Answer. Yes, sir.

In order to understand the interested motive of this witness, it should be stated that a convention to reform the constitution of North Carolina is about to be called, by which Holden's corrupt courts, of which Settle is a judge, and other official impositions which now oppress the people will be swept away. He had hardly completed his testimony before the committee when he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

Flagrant as this case is, it bears no comparison with another which has just occurred. The country is familiar with the names of Kirk and Bergen, two hired ruffians whom Holden imported from East Tennessee into North Carolina last summer, and who, at the head of several hundred men, perpetrated many atrocious outrages upon the most respectable and peaceful citizens of Caswell and Alamance counties. These outlaws were brought before the Investigating Committee to testify against the very people whom they had so cruelly and barbarously treated, and to swear in their own behalf against the damning evidence which exists against them and their employers.

In order that the public may have some idea of the character about to be presented to notice, a few extracts are taken from his own testimony:

George B. Bergen sworn and examined:

Question. Were you, at any time during the year 1870, Lieutenant Colonel under Colonel Kirk, in command of the North Carolina State militia?

Answer. I was. * * *

Question. Of what State are you a native?

Answer. New Jersey.

Question. Were you ever a citizen of North Carolina?

Answer. I am not sufficiently well informed to answer that question. * * *

Question. Was the period of your service there the only period of your residence in that State at that time?

Answer. Yes; I never was in the State before. * * *

Question. Upon what charges were you arrested at Danville?

Answer. Upon the charge of larceny—of stealing a pistol from F. A. Willey. *

Such is the description which Bergen gives of himself. Now let us see what is said of him by some of the people whom he and his gang outraged so shockingly:

Lucien H. Murray, a merchant, sworn and examined:

Answer. * * Colonel Bergen came to my tent with a candle in his hand. I had not gone to sleep. I raised up my head. Said he, "Is that you, Murray?" Said I, "It is," and he walked back to his tent.—In a short time he came back again without any candle, touched me on my feet, and told me to get up and come out. I asked him if I could put on my shoes. He told me, "No, you won't have any use for them long." I went out, and he took me into his tent with three other men. They all had pistols. He told me I must now make a confession; if I did not he would blow my damned heart out.

Question. He had a pistol in his hand?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Cocked?

Answer. No, sir; he did not have it cocked then; he was sitting on the bed.

Question. How many men had he?

Answer. Three men. I told him I knew of nothing to confess. * * *

Question. You then told him about what you had told us?

Answer. Just what I have told you—about the same thing. He told me then, "You are a damned liar," and got up, and all four of them cocked their pistols, and he told me if I did not confess he would blow my heart out.

Question. Pointed the pistols at your breast?

Answer. Yes, sir. * * * Then he put a rope around my neck, took me out to a piece of woods about seventy-five yards, tied my hands behind me, and led me up to a tree, threw the rope over a limb, and asked me if I was ready to make my confession. I told him I had no confession to make. Then they drew me up off the ground, and let me hang there a little while—not long.

Question. By a slip-knot?

Answer. It was a slip-knot.

Question. Choked you?

Answer. Yes: choked me pretty bad; let me hang a little while. Then let me down and asked me if I was ready to confess; I told him I had no confession to make.—Said he, "If you don't confess I will break your damned neck," and he gathered the rope again and he and another pulled me up very roughly, and suspended me a great deal longer than he did before; I can't tell how long; I hung there until I became unconscious. He then let me down; I was not able to stand. When I came to I was leaning or siting up against

e, and a few men were rubbing me. stion. To rouse and restore you to ousness?

wer. I suppose so. They had taken pe off my neck. When I got so I speak he asked me if I was ready to confession. I told him I had none ke—that I knew nothing to confess. n gave the order to put the rope on ck again, and told the sergeant: him up to the limb, and let him ill to-morrow eight o'clock; then n down and bury him under the tree ich he hung;" and he just remarked if I had anything to say—my last rds—to speak. I told him I had g to say, but if he hung me up to ee till I was dead, that he would nt three more days. He asked me an explanation of that word. I I told him "You may be alive to-w morning, and you may not; you e hanging to a tree close by. If you me dead I am sure you will go h the very same thing." The colo-pped then, staid a little while, and e till ten o'clock the next night to my confession, and told me if I did nfess by that time he would take me d kill me dead. I told him "I o confession to make; I never ex-o make any more than I have."—the rope was taken from my neck, nds untied, and I was taken back camp. He told me I should never nything about what passed that if I ever did he would kill me on

Well, of course I never said any-about it till I was released by Judge s at Salisbury.

stion. Did you make an affidavit e did intend to kill you, in order to im held to bail by Judge Brooks?

wer. Yes, sir.

ther witness, George S. Rogers, a r, passed through nearly a similar ence. Here is part of his testimony: wer. * * * Then Bergen came e tent where I was, and told me he d me to go to his tent. He told me t tell who hung Wyatt Outlaw. I im I did not know. He said, "You damned liar; I know you do know." he remarked, "Don't you know that h Moore and Jim Hunter were the who hung Outlaw?" I told him I ot know. He said again I was a ed liar. He told me he would give ll that night to tell, and if I did not e would make me tell. He said, "I reak your damned neck if you do not Then he told me to go to my tent tay there. That night, about 10 k, he came to my tent and told me me up to his tent. I went there, and ked me then if I would confess that I who hung Outlaw. I told him I not—I did not know. Again he said a damned liar, and went for a rope. ls were lying on the bed, and he pick s his pistol. I stepped outside of his He put a rope around my neck, and he off to the woods about seventy-five e hundred yards, and asked me then vould tell. I said I could not tell—not know. Then he ordered the enant to pull me up.

estion. Was the rope put around your with a running-noose?

swer. Yes, sir. He stood in front of ith a pistol cocked, fastened the rope the lieutenant pulled it until it was

estion. Did it raise you off your feet?

swer. No, sir.

estion. It was pulled until the rope ight?

swer. Yes, sir.

estion. Did it choke you somewhat?

swer. Yes, sir.

estion. How long did he keep you way?

swer. I suppose about a minute; he his lieutenant, "That will do"—I nk these are the words—and the lieu-t let me down. He asked me then vould confess. I told him I had no ession to make. * * Then, after ng several threats to kill or shoot e took the rope off my neck, and go-ack to the tent, he said: "I believe, rs, you are telling the truth, and I do all I can to release you to-morrow, cannot do it without orders from the rnor," (Holden.)

ere is much more proof to the same t, and it is notorious that Bergen is a fugitive from justice here in Wash-n, with various requisitions hanging his head, but protected by the Radi-dministrators of the law. Yet, in the of these astounding facts, this same ge B. Bergen was nominated e Senate on Saturday as United es Counsul to Pernambuco, and as ng from North Carolina, where he never appeared except in the charac-f a brigand! It is to such base uses is that the public service is prosti-d in order to reward criminals for par-perjury. If Bergen were surren-d to the authorities of North Carolina, ould be in the penitentiary for life as as the law could reach his crimes. General Grant appoints him to a high responsible trust, and Mr. Fish, who ts such regard for the diplomatic and ular service, endorses this notorious cenary with the favor and seal of the artment of State. Settle as Minister eru, and Bergen as Consul to Pernam-o, are practical illustrations of those ms in the civil service which the ident has professed so much desire to ect, by degrading and corrupting it in y possible way.

NORTH CAROLINA.

imony of Rev. J. Brinton Smith Be-re the Committee of Investigation on uthern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.

ev. J. B. Smith sworn and examined.

By the chairman:

uestion—What is your present resi-ce and occupation?

nswer—I reside at Raleigh, N. C., and ve charge of the normal school for the cation of colored teachers.

uestion—How long have you lived in th Carolina?

nswer—For more than three years; I t there in December, 1867.

uestion—From where?

nswer—I went from New Jersey.

uestion—What opportunities have you for knowing the condition of affairs orth Carolina or any part of it, as ef-ing the security of person and proper-

Give us your means of information, the knowledge you have upon that ject.

nswer—I have, of course, knowledge the county where I reside; I have ac-intance with many persons in differ-parts of the State; I had acquaintance h the members of the convention and the Legislature which met in Raleigh. as selected Secretary of the State Agri-ural Society, and reorganized it, and s became acquainted with gentlemen m all the counties of the State, and in rganizing my school I selected trustees n various parts of North Carolina, and course have had the acquaintance of se gentlemen; and I have been ac-inted with most of the members of the vention and the members of the two uses of the Legislature in the city of leigh. So far as the county in which I ide is concerned, there is as much se-ity for human life there as any place I e resided in. I have heard of outrages ng committed in different parts of the te, and have attended some of the ex-inations of witnesses in the impeach-nt trial, and heard statements there h reference to charges of outrages, which facts I believe you have before you in some documents. It seems that outrages have been committed by parties, irrespective of color and irrespective of political sentiment; that is, from private personal spite. Colored men have whipped colored men, and assumed to themselves the name of Ku-klux, and some of them are now in the penitentiary at Raleigh for that offence.

Question—Have you such personal knowledge, or reliable information from those whom you know to be creditable, as will enable you to state the true condition of affairs in any part of the State?

Answer—I think I have.

Question—State it as briefly as you can.

Answer—With regard to the people of North Carolina—and I have had a great deal of intimate, close conversation with gentlemen from various parts of the State—I regard them as an extremely kind people, I mean kind toward the colored people; they have a kindly feeling for them; I have evidence of it on all sides in expressions and in acts. I find that the relationship which formerly existed between master and slave has left a feeling of kindness on the part of the master toward the slaves I find masters continually recognizing the old relationship, and aiding and assisting their former slaves. I know of no feeling, upon the part of any one in North Carolina that I have ever talked with and met, of antagonism toward the colored people.

Question—Was your communication, in your position as head of the normal school, principally with the former slave-owners or with the colored people? With which of them had you most conversation?

Answer—With the colored people and members of the Legislature who were interested in having them educated.

Question—Do you know anything of wrongs inflicted upon the colored people, derived from the same information, by bands of disguised men in the night-time.

Answer—I have heard there were such things; I know nothing of it, except as I have heard of it; as I have stated, I heard there was a band of colored persons; my own impressions I give from what I hear, that there is no organization called Ku-klux throughout the State, but that persons in neighborhoods, wishing to punish individuals for offences, or to gratify personal animosity, band together and put on disguises and commit these acts.

Question—Do we understand you as giving it as your opinion that there is no organized band known as Ku-klux?

Answer—Throughout the State?

Question—Yes, sir.

Answer—Most decidedly; I do not think there is such a society throughout the State.

Question—And that they are not bound together by oaths?

Answer—There may be in certain localities individuals who commit these acts.

Question—You think it does not pervade the whole State?

Answer—I do not think it pervades the State.

Question—You mean, not any counties in the State?

Answer. Not many counties.

Question. How many counties does it pervade, in your opinion?

Answer. I have heard of it in four, I think.

By Mr. Nye:

Question. Is it not a matter of public notoriety that they exist in those counties, and have existed for some time?

Answer. As a regular organization?

Question. As Ku klux, no matter about the organization?

Answer. I have given the answer, that colored people b.nd together, wearing disguises, calling themselves Ku Klux—members of the Union League, as they were proved to be, and are now in jail for whipping persons of their own race.

By the Chairman:

Question.—This institution over which you preside, is it under State or individual

Answer—Under individual control of trustees.

Question—Organized by trustees?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—For what purpose?

Answer—The education of colored teachers. I was secretary of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was requested to undertake that work. I have done so, and established this institution, a school with boarding-houses, where we give the pupils their board and education, and the free use of books. It is the only school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the entire South.

Question—How old are your pupils?

Answer—From 14 to 35, and even 40 years.

Question—Have none of these pupils ever complained of wrongs committed upon their race by the Ku Klux of North Carolina?

Answer—*Never.*

Question—Not one?

Answer—*Not one.*

Question—With what political party have you acted since you went to North Carolina, if any?

Answer—I voted for General Grant. I never have acted with a party in my life. I was reared a Whig; my father was a Whig.

Question—In the division of parties existing in North Carolina at present, do you act with or sympathize with the Conservatives, or Radicals, or Republicans?

Answer—With the Conservatives.

Question—Has the question of the treatment of the colored race and the outrages of the Ku Klux assumed in any form a political aspect in that State?

Answer—I have stated that numbers of the Union League assumed the badge of the Ku Klux, and whipped colored people—their own race; so that I do not believe, from the information I have received, the organization has any political character whatever.

Question—Which organization?

Answer—Any of these clubs that exist in different localities.

Question—Neither the Union League nor the Ku Klux?

Answer—I say the Ku Klux, I do not think they are political in their character—in other words, that the design is a political design.

Question—You do not think it is?

Answer—No, sir; merely to punish stealing and other crimes.

Question—Upon what do you base that belief?

Answer—Upon the fact that persons of both parties have been punished by it. I have no knowledge of their efforts having been directed or confined to persons of one party.

By Mr. Bayard:

Question—How long have you been connected with the ministry?

Answer—About twenty-five or twenty-six years.

Question—Continuously?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Always been in the ministry of the Church you have mentioned?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—You said you were Secretary of the board of missions?

Answer—For that department of work among the colored people.

Question—Was your appointment as Secretary of the board of missions in any way recognized by the State authorities of North Carolina?

Answer—No, sir; no connection with the State.

Question—You are not dependent upon it in any way?

Answer—No, sir; in no way. I was requested by General Howard to go to North Carolina when I proposed to establish a normal school.

Question—For the purpose of educating colored people, in order to make them competent to teach their own race?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Do you continue in that relation?

Answer—I do; the school is going on now.

Question—Have you, since you have been in North Carolina, found any prejudice against you or unkindness on account of your occupation?

Answer—I have not found any unkindness toward me among the people of North Carolina; no one has treated me unkindly.

Question—Have you, on the contrary, met with personal kindness from the people there?

Answer—Yes, sir; the very best people of the State all through the community have treated me with the utmost kindness; visited my family and myself.

Question—Your duties there brought you in contact immediately with the colored people who came to you?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Are those who are in your school generally the more intelligent of the race?

Answer—That is our purpose; to take the more intelligent and educate them.

Question—Do they talk to you freely about the condition of their race and their prospects in the State?

Answer—They talk as freely as pupils generally do.

Question—Among these people is there a sense of security as to their person and property and rights in the State?

Answer—I know of nothing among them evincing that they do not feel perfectly secure. I think some of them may have the idea that political rights are not secure from what they hear or read in the papers, because it is charged that the purpose of the present administration in North Carolina is to take away the rights of the colored people, and ignorant people, those who are not thoroughly intelligent, may be disturbed by such things.

Question—Does this lead you to the examination generally of the condition of the black people of the State?

Answer—Certainly; I am interested and constantly inquiring and conversing with the colored people; and I may say that I organized, on going there, a land and building association for the colored people, which brought me into intimate contact with them. I am the treasurer of it. The object is to secure to them homesteads.

Question—You spoke of the existence of Union Leagues; did you obtain your information that such societies existed from the colored people around you?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Did they exist throughout the State?

Answer—So far as I know.

Question—I mean from the information given you by those colored people?

Answer—Rather from the public statements. I do not know that the colored people have said to me in so many words that it existed throughout the State, but I know of the fact of its existing in Raleigh by the statements of the colored people.

Question—Do you know whether Governor Holden was president of the State league?

Answer—I know as well as I can know, without being in it myself. It was notorious that he was president of the league.

Question—Do you know whether this league was bound by oaths?

Answer—I understand that they were.

Question—Had they passwords and secret signs, and other accompaniments of secret societies? Is that the general understanding in the community?

Answer—That I understood to be the case; the way of knowing their members.

Question—In your opinion is it perfectly safe for any man, black or white, to keep a colored school anywhere in that State, if he confines himself to the legitimate duties of his profession?

Answer—That is my opinion.

Question—With perfect safety?

Answer—I think so.

Question—Would you hesitate to establish a colored school in any portion of the State, under the care of a judicious and sensible man?

Answer—Not at all.

Question—Would you think his life and personal property safe?

Answer—Perfectly.

Question—You said you voted for General Grant in the last election?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—Have you had any conversation with Governor Holden relative to the late election?

Answer—I have had several conversations with him.

Question—In regard to the condition of the State?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Question—How did he express himself in regard to the politics of those who were opposing his election?

Answer—I had a conversation with him, I think, last April. * * * Governor Holden was very much excited about the recall of the United States troops, and had received no assurance than that there would be any troops to supply their place. Well, I spoke to Governor Holden and said, "Governor, what distresses me is, that you should put these colored men up for Congress, for responsible offices. I notice in my work among these people that there is great moral injury done to them throughout the State; the effect is very bad; it unsettles them: they do not seem to be disposed to go to regular labor, because they are looking to political preferment." He then expressed himself in respect to the colored people, and said that Congress had seen fit to pass a law by which they were admitted to seats in the State Legislature, and he wanted them to have some of the same themselves, and therefore he went for sending them to Congress. Then he said to me, or rather to us all, "Now, if the Government does not send these troops, I shall arm the colored people. I can control by my word 80,000 men. I can go to the convention that is to meet here next week, (a Republican convention,) and control them by a word." I remarked at the same time, "That is dangerous power—very dangerous power to be in the hands of one man." He then said to me, in the presence of these gentlemen, "What is to hinder the Ku-klux from taking you, Dr. Smith? Are you not afraid?" "Not at all," said I.—Said he, "There is nothing to hinder them from taking you or any other Radical."—Said I, "Excuse me, but that is not my name; I am not a Radical." Well, then he went on to say that for his own part, in his opinion, General Grant would hold the Government of the United States no matter what the election was in 1872; that he desired him to be Emperor, and his son to succeed him as Emperor.

By the Chairman:

Question—That is, that he, Governor Holden, wished it?

Answer—That he, Governor Holden, wished it.

By Mr. Bayard:

Question—Was that 80,000 men of the league?

Answer—I understood him to mean the colored voters of the State.

Question—Do you understand that the colored vote of the State is generally bound together by this Union League?

Answer—I do.

Question—In your connection with the colored men, as members of your institution and as members of the building association, did any one of them ever complain to you of the wrongs done to their race by the Ku-Klux?

Answer—No, sir; I have not heard of any wrong in the county of Wake. The building association is composed of persons in the county of Wake; therefore they had no complaint to make.

Question—I speak of wrongs to the race in the State.

Answer—Oh, I heard a colored clergyman say ——

Question—That is not the point. Did he complain to you of any wrong done to him or his people?

Answer—No, sir; there was no wrong done to him.

Question—You occupy the position, then, of head of a school for the general education of colored men, and no single colored man in North Carolina has ever come to you to complain of any wrong to his race?

Answer—No, sir.

By Mr. Nye:

Question—You do not believe in opposing the Government?

Answer—As a clergyman?

Question—I am now asking about what you would do as a man, irrespective of your position as a clergyman. Had you been in North Carolina when the rebellion broke out, would you as a man have gone with the rebels?

Answer—I would like, if I answer that question, to answer it in full. North Carolina was a thoroughly Union State. A large majority of the people voted against the Convention. The gentlemen in my board of trustees were men of that character, men who opposed secession, but who succumbed after Virginia had gone out, South Carolina having gone before. Feeling themselves between two stones they succumbed.

By the chairman:

Question—Assuming the Government of the United States to be the power that was in 1860, if the State of North Carolina had set itself up against the Government of the United States, which would you have gone with, North Carolina or the United States?

Answer—I have been educated in the North, and I regard my allegiance as due primarily to the United States Government. I regard the doctrine of Calhoun as political heresy. I regret that the people of the South were ever educated in that heresy; but from the fact that they were educated in it, I believe they were as conscientious in what they did as I was in sustaining the United States Government. * * * There is one thing I would like to state: I asked a leading member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, knowing him to be a man of principle, "How could you vote for the Shoffner bill, to empower the Governor of the State to declare at will a county to be in insurrection, if none existed?" the word insurrection being a well-defined term. He said, "Oh, we passed such a law, but it will never be executed." Said I, "Then, why did you pass it?" "Now, Doctor," said he, "it is necessary to hold this State as Republican for three or four years longer, and the passage of that bill was necessary to enable us to hold it."

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	28 @ 29	LIME, ₱ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
BARRELS, Spts T., each,		(From store)	
2nd hand	2 00 @ 2 50	Rockport	0 00 @ 1 40
New	2 75 @ 3 00	Rockland	0 00 @ 1 50
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,		MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,	
Tallow	18 @ 20	Cuba, hhds.	36 @ 38
Adamantine	15 @ 16	do bbls	40 @ 40
Sperm	50 @ 55	Sugar house	23 @ 25
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,		do bbls	28 @ 28
Java	25 @ 30	Syrup, bbls	50 @ 1 00
Laguayra	20 @ 24	Do N. O.	75 @ 0 80
Rio	17½ @ 23	NAVAL STORES,	
St. Domingo	25 @ 28	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 @ 3 00
Ord. to Mid'g	11 @ 13½	Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 30
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 14	Hard	0 00 @ 2 10
COTTON BAGGING,		Pat, #1	0 00 @ 1 60
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @ 26	Pat, in ordr'l	65 @ 1 75
Dundee	20 @ 23	Pitch, City	90 @ 1 95
Flax	24 @ 26	Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5 50
Double Ane'r	25 @ 27	do No. 1	2 50 @ 4 00
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @ 10	do No. 2	2 25 @ 2 40
CORN MEAL,		do No. 3	0 00 @ 2 20
₱ bushel	1 05 @ 1 10	Spirits Turpentine,	
DOMESTICS,		₱ gal	00 @ 45
Sheeting, ₱ yard	10 @ 11	NAILS, ₱ lb.,	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 20 @ 1 25	Cut	5 25 @ 5 50
FEATHERS,		OILS, ₱ gallon,	
₱ lb	65 @ 90	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
FISH, ₱ bbl.,		Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Mackerel,		Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
No. 1	28 00 @30 00	Kerosene	30 @ 33
No. 2	00 00 @25 00	PEA NUTS,	2 50 @ 2 75
No. 3	00 00 @00 00	POTATOES,	
Mullets	6 50 @ 8 00	Sweet, bush	0 60 @ 0 80
Herring,		Irish, ₱ bbl	4 00 @ 5 50
East	00 @ 00	PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,	
N. Carolina	00 @12 00	N. C. Bacon,	
do cut	8 00 @10 00	Hams	16 @ 18
do gross	7 00 @ 8 00	Middlings	15 @ 16
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @ 10	Shoulders	13 @ 14
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern		Hog round	15 @ 16
Family	7 75 @10 50	Western Bacon.	
Superfine	6 50 @ 7 25	(Smoked)	
Fine	6 00 @ 6 25	Hams	16 @ 19
Ex. Super	7 25 @ 7 50	Middlings	13 @ 13½
NORTH CAROLINA,		Shoulders	11½ @ 12
Family	8 25 @ 8 50	(Dry Salted.)	
Superfine	7 75 @ 8 00	Middlings	13 @ 14
GLUE, ₱ lb	16 @ 20	Shoulders	10 @ 11½
GUNNY BAGS	25 @ 28	Lard, N. C	19 @ 20
GUANO, Peruvian,		do North'rn	13 @ 17
Per ton	75 00 @77 50	Butter, N. C	00 @ 30
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,		do North'rn	33 @ 54
Corn	92 @ 1 05	POULTRY,	14 @ 18
Oats	75 @ 80	Pork, Northern, ₱ bbl.	
PEAS, Cow	1 50 @ 1 60	City Mess	24 00 @25 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @ 1 35	Thin "	00 00 @00 00
Carolina	8 @ 9	Rump	00 00 @22 00
HIDES, ₱ lb.,		SALT, Alum, ₱	
Green	5 @ 7	bag	2 bush 1 50 @ 2 00
Dry	14 @ 15	Liverpool, sack, ground	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,		cargo	1 30 @ 1 35
Eastern	1 40 @ 1 50	from store	1 45 @ 1 50
Northern	1 20 @ 1 35	American	1 35 @ 1 40
IRON, ₱ lb.,		SUGAR, ₱ lb.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10	Porto Rico	11½ @ 12
American, ref.	0 @ 10		12½ @ 13
American, sheer	9 @ 10	B	13½ @ 14
Swede	10 @ 12	A	14 @ 14½
Hoop, ₱ ton	100 00@110 00	Crushed	15 @ 15½
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)		SOAP, ₱ lb.,	
Whiskey	1 25 @ 4 00	Northern	5½ @ 8
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00	SHINGLES, ₱ M.,	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00	Contract	5 00 @ 5 50
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Common	2 25 @ 2 75
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,	
do Apple	1 50 @ 2 75	W.O. bbl	0 00 @30 00
do Peach	2 25 @ 3 50	R. O. hhd	0 00 @00 00
LUMBER, River,		TIMBER, ₱ M.,	
F'r Bds	15 00 @17 00	Shipping	11 00 @12 50
Wide do	12 00 @14 00	Mill, prme	8 50 @10 00
Scantling	10 00 @12 00	Mill Fair	7 50 @ 8 25
		Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @ 5 50
		TALLOW, lb	11 @ 0 12

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

March 23, 1871.

TURPENTINE—We have no change to report in the price of this article during the week just ended. A moderate demand has existed from distillers, and receipts have found sale at $3 30 for soft, and $2 10 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market, however, closing rather quiet at these figures, with a tendency to decline. [One small lot of *new* virgin was received in the early part of the week, and sold at $5.] The receipts have been very small, footing up only 890 bbls., with sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	48	$3 30	$2 10
Saturday	82	3 30	2 10
Monday	73	3 30	2 10
Tuesday	225	3 30	2 10
Wednesday	462	3 30	2 10

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled quite dull, and shows a steady decline in price each day—closing quiet on Wednesday at 45 cents ₱ gallon. To-day (Thursday) the market is quiet at a further decline, sales being made at 44½ cents, and closes with but little disposition on the part of buyers to operate. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	36	casks at	48	cents ₱	gallon.
Do	95	" "	47½	" "	"
Monday	50	" "	48	" "	"
Do	155	" "	47	" "	"
Tuesday	70	" "	47	" "	"
Do	25	" "	46½	" "	"
Wednesday	110	" "	46	" "	"
Do	60	" "	45	" "	"
Thursday	60	" "	44½	" "	"

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last review we have no new feature to report in this article. The finer qualities, extra No. 1 and Pale, are in enquiry, but a continued want of stock has presented transactions. For the medium grades there is scarcely any demand, while for strained the market rules steady at $2 20, and but little stock offering. A small lot of *new* crop (10 bbls.) the first of the season, was received on Saturday and sold at $7 50. [From all the information we can obtain the impression is that the crop of *new* will fall considerably short of the amount received here last season, and as a consequence prices will no doubt rul higher.] We quote the week's sales as follows: Friday, 1,500 bbls at $2 20 for strained; Saturday, 550 bbls at $2 20 for strained, and $4 for No. 1; Monday, 225 bbls. at $2 20 for strained, and $2 30 for No. 2; Wednesday, 89 bbls. at $2 20 for strained—all ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs.

TAR—Is in fair enquiry, and the market has ruled firm, closing at an advance of 5 cents for the week, last sale being at $1 60 ₱ bbl. Receipts reach 1,179 bbls. and sales as follows: 753 bbls. at $1 55, and 426 bbls. at $1 60.

BARRELS.—The supply of empty spirit barrels continues full, and, in the absence of any demand worthy of mention, the market rules very dull.—We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2@$2 10 as they run, $2 25@$2 30 for selected and $2 50@$2 60 for new;—New York, $2 60@$2 75 for second hand, and $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—28 @30 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in slowly, and there is very little stock on market; sufficient, however, to meet present wants. A moderate enquiry exists, and we quote on the hoof at 9 to 11 cents ₱ lb. net, as in quality.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate enquiry, and market fairly supplied. Sales from the granaries at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel.

COTTON.—During the week just ended the market for this article has generally ruled without change, and at the close prices are about the same as given on Thursday last. There has existed a fair enquiry for the finer grades, of which the market is now entirely bare, and the small lots that have offered have found ready sale. For the other grades there has been a moderate demand from shippers, but no activity has been manifest. Receipts have fallen off, and at present there is very little stock offering on this market. The sales are as follows: 22 at 10, 3 at 10¼, 25 at 11, 33 at 12, 16 at 12¼, 27 at 12⅜, 10 at 12⅝, 180 at 13, 1 at 13¼, 83 at 13⅜, and 30 at 14 cents. We quote as closing at: ordinary 10½@11 cents, good ordinary 12@12½ cents, low middling 13 cents, and middling 13½ cents.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ₱ lb, as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in moderate receipt, and sell at 14 to 16 cents ₱ dozen, by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The supply of nearly all descriptions is very good, and we note a fair business doing from store at the following quotations: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75@$77 50; do. do., Guanape $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $62 50; Phœnix do. $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $65; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Pondrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $50; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—The stock of all grades Northern and Western brands is fair, and we report only a moderate demand for jobbing lots. We would refer to our table for quotations from store, as in quantity and quality. State brands are in moderate stock, and small sales are being made at $7 50@$7 75 for superfine, and $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl for family.

MULLETS—None received, and stock light. We quote from store at $5 25@$6 50 for pinc bbls.

GRAIN—The CORN market rules about the same as reported for the past week or two. Receipts are meagre, but there is a full stock remaining in the hands of dealers. There is a pretty good demand for small lots, and sales are making from store at $1 05 ₱ bushel, sacks included. Only one cargo of 1,750 bushels received since our last, which went into store. Cargo price is nominal at 92@94 cents.

OATS—Stock light, and demand moderate for retail lots. We quote from store at 75 to 80 cents ₱ bushel. ——PEAS—Continue scarce, and a fair demand exists. We quote for the week small sales at $1 50@$1 60 for mixed, $1 75 for clay, and 42 a $2 10 ₱ bushel for black eye.

——RICE—Clean is in merely retail enquiry, and stock small. Carolina sells by the cask at 8 to 9 cents ₱ lb.

HAY—Is in full supply, and the market rules quiet with a light demand. The week's receipts are about 250 bales Pennsylvania and 100 bales Eastern, the former of which sold at $1 30 ₱ 100 lbs., and the latter is unsold. Northern is nominal at $1 20@$1 25.

LIME.—One cargo of 1 928 casks received on Wednesday by a dealer, which is going into store. We quote in small lots at $1 50 ₱ cask.

LUMBER—The stock continues good, and only a light demand for shipment. We quote as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assorted Cuba cargoes,	$18 00 @19 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ₱ specifications	23 00 @24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @20 00

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand for jobbing lots, and the market is very well supplied. We refer to our table for quotations from store, as in quantity and quality.

PEA NUTS—Scarcely any arriving, and very few offering on market. An active demand exists, and high prices are readily obtained for receipts. We quote small sales for the week at $2 55@$2 60 for fair, $2 65@$2 75 for prime, $2 for@$2 80 for extra, and $3 ₱ bushel for fancy.

POTATOES—Irish are in light stock at present, but only a limited demand exists. We quote from store at $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl for eating. Sweet are in moderate receipt, and sell at 75 to 90 cents ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Is rather scarce, and in fair demand. We quote live fowls at 30 to 45 cents, and dressed at 37 to 45 cents each.

PROVISIONS.—In the BACON market we have no change of consequence to notice. The supply of North Carolina is fully fair, while we report merely a light demand for retailers' purposes.—Several small lots have changed hands during the week at 13@14 cents for shoulders, 14½@15½ cents for sides, 15@16 cents for hog round, and 16@17 cents ₱ lb. for hams. *Western* is in full stock, and demand mainly in the small way.—We continue former prices from store, and quote small sales as follows: Smoked, 11½@12¾ cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, and 15@19 cents for hams; dry salted 10½@11½ cents for shoulders, and 13@13½ cents ₱ lb. for sides.

——LARD.—Northern is in very good stock, and only small sales are being made from store at 18 to 19 cents ₱ lb.——PORK.—For Northern there is merely a retail enquiry, and the sales are limited to small parcels from store at figures given in table.

SALT—Is in rather small stock, but sufficient to supply the light demand at present existing. We quote from store at $1 35@$1 40 for American, and $1 45@$1 50 ₱ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Are dull of sale, in the absence of any demand for shipment. We quote small sales at $2 50@$2 75 for Common, and $4 50@$5 50 ₱ M. for Contract.

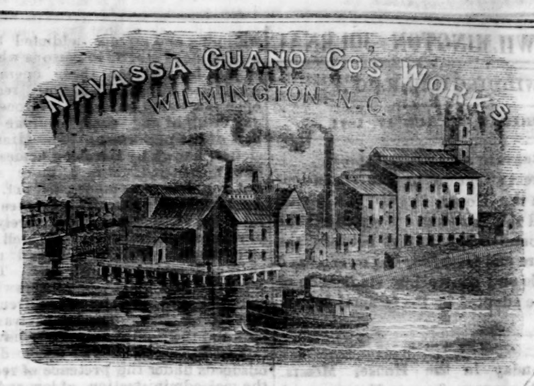
TIMBER—Is in moderate request for mill purposes, and former prices have been fully sustained for the week—prime quality finding quick sale. The receipts are some 30 rafts, the bulk of which has sold at figures quoted in table.

WOOD—Is in moderate supply, and demand light. We quote by the boat load at $2@$2 50 for pine, $2 25@$2 50 for ash, and $2 60@$2 75 ₱ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports are rather dull at present. Produce is arriving slowly and but little offering shipment, and the vessels now in port experience some difficulty in readily obtaining cargoes. So table for rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	00 @ 80	00 @ 0 70
Rosin, "	40 @ 0 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 60
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	0 @ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, pe. bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 60
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 65
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @	00 00 @ @ 10
Lumber	00 @	00 00 @ @ 19 00



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SPECIAL NOTICE,

READ CAREFULLY.

AGUE AND FEVER.
The only preventive known for Chills and Fever is the use of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is good for Dyspepsia.

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Is a preventive of Chills and Fever.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is good for all kidney and bladder complaints.

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps
Is used all over the world by physicians in their practice.

**Wolfe's

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

Captain Ashe's Resolutions.

We direct attention to the resolutions offered in the House by Captain ASHE, published this morning. They cover the entire ground of the conflict between the Legislature and Governor CALDWELL, and are an able and convincing vindication of the course adopted by the General Assembly.

The Tariff.

On Monday in the House, Messrs. SHOBER, WADDELL, LEACH, HARPER and COBB, of the North Carolina delegation, voted in favor of free salt, and Mr. THOMAS against free salt. Messrs. COBB and THOMAS voted against free coal, and Mr. THOMAS voted none of the delegation against coffee and tea being relieved from the tariff.

Hon. A. M Waddell.

The selection of our young Representative, Hon. A. M. WADDELL, as one of the five Democrats who compose the minority of the important Special Committee of thirteen to whom is referred Southern affairs, to report at the December meeting of Congress, is a compliment of no little significance. Colonel WADDELL is the only new member upon the Committee, and his selection thus early to so important a trust speaks well for his future usefulness and position in the House.

In this connection we desire to enter our earnest protest against the intimation of the Raleigh *Telegram* in regard to the political position of our Representative. We regret that the circumstance of a pleasant social intercourse with such a pronounced Radical as Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and the friendly auspices of that gentleman in his behalf, should be seized upon to reflect upon the political integrity of Colonel WADDELL. We are not advised to what cause this friendship owes its existence, but we are certain it arose and is maintained without a sacrifice of political principles upon the part of Col. WADDELL.

There has been no secrecy in reference to the mutual regard existing between these two gentlemen, and publication was made in the columns of THE JOURNAL, some few years since, of the correspondence between them, which began an intercourse which has since ripened into personal friendship. Instead of doubting the political sincerity of our Representative, we return thanks to Mr. KELLEY for his efforts in his behalf. The people elected Col. WADDELL because they had confidence in his integrity and ability, and desired him to omit no honorable effort to obtain his seat. His supposed ineligibility did not exist, and with the repeal of the test oath there was really no barrier to his admission, except such as a few disappointed and aspiring partisans hereabouts were able to impress upon the malignant bitterness of Maynard, of Tennessee, and the malignant ignorance of Cobb, of North Carolina.

We assure our Raleigh cotemporary that it has done our Representative great injustice in its intimations. Colonel WADDELL will prove himself every way worthy the confidence of his constituents and the people of the entire State, and we predict for him an honorable and brilliant career in Congress.

Northern Ku Klux.

While Congress is busy quarreling over the outrages in the South, it might be well worth its while to take in hand those in the North. Almost every day the telegraph brings the announcement of some shocking crime, committed in the most populous portions of the North. Even while General Butler and Speaker Blaine are black-guarding one another in the Halls of Congress to the utter disgust of all decent men and to the disgrace of the country, over the measure of punishment to be meted out to the Southern people, the telegraph brings the following announcement of a horrid crime perpetrated in open day, almost under the shadow of Butler's residence, in the pious and loyal town of Lowell, Massachusetts:

LOWELL, March 12.—A party of four roughs this afternoon assaulted a man and woman walking near the fair grounds in the suburbs of the city. The man was beaten senseless, and the woman ravished by each of the party. No arrests were made.

It will be seen that the conventional Ku Klux "no arrests" is returned in the case.

A day or two ago Philadelphia was disgraced by an outrage identical in character and extent.

But these are isolated cases—every crime known to the laws is of daily occurrence in every part of the North, and ordinarily there are "no arrests." When criminals operate at night, in sparsely settled districts, it is not to be wondered that no arrests are made. But when they select day light, large cities or populous sections of the country, it does become a subject of surprise and suspicion.

But at the North there is, besides the frequent occurrence of individual crimes, actual organizations in open and violent resistance to laws and State governments. And yet we hear of no calling out of the militia; no Kirk's, Burgen's and Clarke's; no suspensions of *habeas corpus;* —nay, not even a discussion in Congress.

In order to show the extent to which the "Ku Klux" have and are operating in Pennsylvania, we are tempted to give the following article from the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

If Southern States have their Ku Klux Klans, Pennsylvania has her Mollie Maguires and Buckshots. The former occasionally hang, whip or exile a criminal.—Their speciality seems to be breaking open jails, taking out murderers and thieves, who, they fear, will escape legal punishment, and making short shrift of them, or laying hickory withes on their bare backs, or escorting them to the county limits and significantly advising them never to return. The Buckshots and Mollie Maguires, of Pennsylvania, vary the Ku Klux programme somewhat. They do not hang those whom they would make away with, but put kegs of powder under their houses and blow them sky high. They dispense with the regime of whipping and are not addicted to giving ceremonious escorts to persons whom they would banish; for those operations, as conducted by the Ku-Kluxes, require an open mustering of forces, a procession by day or night and some courage on the part of the performers. The Miners' Societies, known by the slang names that we have mentioned, act in a more stealthy, but not less venomous manner. They send frightfully threatening notes to their intended victims, and these rarely fail to have an effect, because it is well understood that they will be followed up with swift and sacred punishment. The receiver of the anonymous scrawl either complies with the Union requirements or flies the country. The Pennsylvania outlaws and the Southern variety have other radical differences. The latter do their misdeeds under the pretence of rectifying the mal-administration of law and creating order where there is none. The former defy both law and order, and the men upon whom they wreak vengeance have committed no other crime than daring to earn bread for themselves and their starving wives and children, before the Union gives them permission to work.—Both the Ku-Kluxes and their Pennsylvania congeners are bad, but the latter are far the worse of the two. At this moment they are rendering a great part of their State unsafe for travelers. They have made two cowardly midnight attempts to throw trains off the track of railroads, whose managers will not yield to their demands and threats. This spirit of fiendishness may result, if not checked, in the slaughter of car loads of innocent people; not one man, but dozens may be blown to atoms by the Union Guy Fawkes, should any considerable number of miners dare to say their souls and pickaxes are their own. We have never approved of the unnecessary intervention of the Federal arm to preserve order in the several States; and we do not recommend such a resort in the instance of Pennsylvania. But we do rebuke that bitter sectional prejudice which instigates Congress to pass laws exclusively for the repression of outlawry in the South, and shuts its eyes to a worse state of things in Pennsylvania. If it is right and necessary for the Federal Government to crush out Ku-Kluxes, it would seem to be equally so for the same power to put down Buckshots and Mollie Maguires. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways—North as well as South—in a Republican State as well as in a Democratic. We advise Congress, for mere consistency's sake, during the continuance of these outrages in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, to cease legislating against the Ku-Kluxes, since it will provoke invidious comments and odious comparisons.

Connecticut Election.

Connecticut is the next State to vote this spring, following New Hampshire, on the 3d proximo. It is the most wavering of all New England States, and is liable to frequent mutations. In 1868 it gave English, Democrat, for Governor, 1,764 majority. This was at the spring election. In the following fall General Grant, for President, carried the State by 2,936 majority. In 1869 Jewell, Republican, had 411 majority. In 1870 the tables were again reversed, and English, Democrat, was elected by 843 majority. It will thus be seen that the State is very close, and that a few hundred votes have generally decided the result. In the Forty-first Congress the delegation of Connecticut consisted of three Republicans and one Democrat, the majorities being respectively 736, 424, 2,339 and 1,160.

OUR FRIEND, the editor of the Fayetteville *Eagle*, in referring to the late Congressional election in this District, does us unintentionally great injustice. He says:

The JOURNAL and *Star*, as is well remembered, were for making no nomination after Bennett unwisely declined, and they were not eager to make a nomination against Dockery even before that.

The district executive committee consisted of three, Col. A. A. McKoy, who urged that a nomination should be made, Hon. T. C. Fuller, who strongly opposed a nomination, and Major J. A. Engelhard, of the JOURNAL, who was favorable to no nomination.

It could not be "well remembered," that THE JOURNAL was for making no nomination after the declination of Col. BENNETT, as this paper took no such position.

As one of the three persons who composed the Executive Committee, to whom the whole question was referred for decision, and as great diversity of opinion existed, the Editor did not feel justified in urging a nomination through his paper, from motives which will be appreciated, but he was personally very out-spoken in his opinion as to the propriety of a nomination. So much, indeed, that holding the proxy of Colonel McKOY, he was determined to make a nomination himself without consulting with the other members, had there been a second failure to get together a quorum of the Committee.

The *Eagle* is equally as much mistaken in regard to the position of THE JOURNAL before the meeting of the Fayetteville Convention. We always urged the absolute necessity of a nomination, and in a leading article, endorsed and copied, we believe, by the *Eagle*, published a few days previous to the meeting of the Convention, we gave the figures of all the elections in the District to show that success was highly probable, and should be fought for.

Had the Committee stood, as stated by the *Eagle*, there would have been no nomination. Colonel McKOY was not present, and his proxy held by us was not used, as Colonel FULLER and ourself agreed both as to the necessity of a nomination and the nominee.

We have claimed no special credit for the election of Colonel WADDELL. We did all in our power in the *sanctum*, and as Chairman of the New Hanover County Executive Committee. We also took the stump, and contributed in this way as much as our ability and time permitted. In this we did only what we believed to be our duty, and what we should have done for any other candidate. We were, however, directly responsible for the nomination, and felt, if possible, more than the usual obligation resting upon us to secure Colonel WADDELL's election.

Governor Vance.

We learn from well authenticated rumor, that Governor VANCE resigned the United States Senatorship yesterday. We are, however, without direct information.

The "North British Review," after an existence of twenty-five years, has discontinued publication.

The New York Democrat says: There is a fearful report that the spire of Trinty Church is liable to fall at any moment. We would advise people wenever they pass that church to put up their umbrellas.

HENDERSON OXENDINE.

His Execution at Lumberton—Last Moments—His Appearance on the Scaffold—Easy Death—His Confession—Implication of Henry Berry Lowrey, Boss Strong, Stephen Lowrey, George Applewhite, Tom Lowrey, Anderson Strong, and Zach McLaughlin.

From the Robesonian Extra, March 18th.

The sentence of the Court in the case of Henderson Oxendine, convicted at the late term of our Superior Court, of the murder of Stephen Davis, in October last, and sentenced to be hanged, was executed within the enclosure of the jail yard, in this town, yesterday, at half-past twelve o'clock.

The concourse of people in attendance was quite large—mostly white—and at an early hour in the morning, every housetop in the vicinity of the jail was crowded with eager spectators, and several persons perched themselves upon the limbs of neighboring trees that overlooked the gallows, and there, for two or three hours preceding the execution, patiently sat, exposed to a drenching rain that fell through the morning.

Rev. W. M. Jordan, pastor of the Methodist Church in this town, had attended the prisoner as his spiritual adviser since his conviction, and was with him from an early hour in the morning.

At 12:15 the prisoner was brought out of his cell accompanied by the Sheriff and Rev. Mr. Jordan. He was dressed in a neat suit of clothes contributed by the citizens of the town, and walked with a firm and steady step to the foot of the ladder ascending to the gallows, when he took leave of Mr. Jordan, and climbed to the top of the ladder, and thence stepped firmly on the platform. Opening a hymn book which he held in his hand, he proceeded to sing, in a clear, unfaltering voice, the hymn commencing,

"And shall I yet delay."

At the close of this hymn, he asked permission of the Sheriff to sing another, which being granted, he sang the hymn commencing,

"Amazing Grace! How sweet the sound."

At the close of this hymn the prisoner looked anxiously around upon the audience a moment, and then stood with bowed head and handkerchief to his face, as if in prayer, for a few seconds, when he handed the book and his handkerchief to the Sheriff. Mr. Frank Marden, whom the Sheriff had engaged to assist him in the execution, now ascended the scaffold and proceeded to pinion the hands and feet of the prisoner, and to adjust the rope, which operations were performed with admirable celerity and adroitness, assisted very much by the coolness and firmness of the prisoner, who met his fate with astonishing fortitude.

The prisoner now took leave of the Sheriff, shaking him firmly by the hand; the black cap was then drawn over the face, and at precisely 12:30, the rope was cut, and the trap fell. Without a struggle—almost without a gasp—the spirit of Henderson Oxendine launched out upon the Great Unknown!

At the expiration of 10 minutes, the body, being pronounced dead by the physicians in attendance, was cut down and delivered to the mother of the deceased, who had it removed to the country for burial.

Much credit is due to our Sheriff, and to Mr. Marden, the executioner, for the neat and dexterous manner in which their unpleasant duties were performed.

CONFESSION!

The following is the confession of the condemned man, as written down by His Honor, Judge Russell, the day after the sentence of death was passed upon him, the material facts of which have since been several times repeated to others without variation:

I got out of Wilmington jail and went up to the settlement. I don't know much about how we got out—we just broke out—nobody from outside helped us that I know of. We went to the railroad and crossed the first river over the bridge, and then took up towards South river—got across Cape Fear on a raft. We didn't get much to eat—knocked over a pig once and cooked it over fire—had no bread. It was over four weeks before we got to Scuffletown. I did not see H. B. Lowry for a week after I got back. George, Steph and myself got out of Wilmington jail together. Steph. got with Henry Berry before I did. I first met Henry at his own house. He and Stephen were there. I first saw Henry Berry's wife a little way from the gate, and she told me that Henry Berry and Stephen were in the house, and I went in. I have not slept in a house since I left Wilmington jail, except once or twice in Henry Berry's, and a few times in George Applewhite's. The night I was captured I was at George's. George left a while after dark, and didn't say where he was going. I concluded to stay all night. I heard the men when they first knocked at the house. I got up one time, took my gun and walked through the house; then I saw there was no use to shoot and be killed by them—so I lay down and waited for them to come in and take me. My brother Pop had nothing to do with the gang. He was in charge of Geo. Applewhite's house—staid there.

I was at Leach's—Henry Berry, Boss Strong, Stephen Lowry, George Applewhite, Zach. McLauchlin and myself—we took Leach's brandy, &c.

I do not know anything about the McLeod murder—never heard Henry Berry or any of them say anything about it.

I never heard any of them say anything about the robbing of Jas. H. McQueen.

I know nothing about the killing of Norment—never heard who killed him, until since I have been in jail I have heard somebody say that Zach McLauchlin killed him. I have heard Henry Berry say that Norment was a meddlesome fellow, and laugh about his being taken off, but didn't kill him.

Before God, I was not at the King murder—have never heard Henry Berry or any of them saw who did kill King. Have heard Henry Berry or George Applewhite say that they thought John Dial was paid to swear as he did. John Dial was in the gang before we were captured in August, 1869.

Tom Lowry was not in the Davis fight. That is so—and I say it is so, as I expect soon to meet my God. There were there Henry Berry, Boss, Stephen, George and myself—that was the crowd.

We had just been at George Applewhite's eating our dinner and drinking. We were not in the habit of going there to eat, but that day, and did not keep a guard outside while we were eating. We knew they were hunting for us, but did not know that they were on that side of the creek. If they had come up a little sooner they would have found us in the house. We were all wounded in the fight but Henry Berry. I was shot in the arm, Stephen and George each in the side, and Boss right in the forehead, the ball glancing downward.

Henry Berry, Stephen and Boss were the men that killed John Taylor—so they told me. Tom Lowry or Stephen or some of them—I don't exactly remember which—told me a day or two before Taylor was killed that Henry Berry said he be d—n'd if he didn't take old Taylor off. I heard Henry Berry say that he and Boss and Stephen killed him.

All the crowd were at the killing of Sanders.—Henry Berry, Boss, Stephen, George, myself, Tom Lowry, Andrew Strong and Zach McLauchlin.

Tom Lowry found where there was a brandy still hid in the swamp, and insisted that we should go and capture it. We went there on Sunday. While we were there two or three men came up at different times and separately; as they would come in we would make them prisoners.—After a while the three McNeill's came in altogether, and we made them prisoners. We kept them all night, and next (Monday) morning early after day, Sanders came down there, and we got him. We turned loose the whole crowd except Sanders.—Henry Berry told them to go and to keep their mouths shut. He told McNeill that he had caught him in three lies; he would let him go this time, but he had better behave himself.

We carried Sanders off to our camp, and kept him until the following Wednesday evening. We were talking and disputing all this time what we had better do with him. I told them several times they had better let him go, but Henry Berry and Stephen swore that he should be killed.—Henry Berry and Stephen stuck to it all the time. Sanders didn't have much to say. We would have one standing guard over him at night. He said several times if we would let him go, he would go clean off and never bother us any more. He seemed very stubborn and proud while we had him at the camp. He got a knife one time and cut a vein in his wrist so he could bleed to death, but it didn't bleed a great deal, then he took arsenic, Geo. Applewhite had some in his pocket and gave it to him—he put it in his mouth and swallowed it. It didn't seem to do much—he didn't complain of pain—said one time he felt it burning in his stomach. On Wednesday evening they took him out from the camp and carried him off some distance, and then all stopped. Stephen Lowry told him that he might have an hour to pray. He prayed a good while. I felt sorry for him, and told them they had better let the man go. Henry Berry and Steph swore he shouldn't. I turned round a little and stepped off, for I saw that they were going to kill him. Just then, Steph shot one barrel of his gun into him and he fell dead. Tom Lowry was off two or three hundred yards when Stephen killed him—Tom sorte lagged behind.

Sanders first came into the settlement as a school teacher and a friend of the colored people. I never knew Henry Berry to be with him but once. Henry Berry never went about his school house. They killed him because he had come and tried to pass off for a friend, and then betrayed them. I told where Sanders was burried. (The body has been found from this description.

We never had any friends in particular among the colored people of Scuffletown. We have always known what was going on. We would find out that in a plenty of ways. Henry Berry's wife would hear and tell him, and so would Geo. Applewhite's. I never went about my father's since I've been lying out. I knew he was opposed to the gang, and I was afraid of him. I met my mother once on the road and talked with her—have seen her since I have been here, and want to see her again before I die.

I have heard Lowrey say that all his folks were against him, except Tom, and that his brother Sinclair Lowrey would betray him if he had a chance. James Oxendine has never had anything to do with any of us. I have never heard of any of the crowd being about his place. Henry Berry is down on him—he is particular mad with him, because they say that he caused the soldiers to be brought up there. I heard Henry Berry abuse Mr. Sinclair—none of them have much use for him. I don't like the man myself. He is the man that got me into this scrape. If he had given me justice, he would not have sent me to the Wilmington jail on a charge that I was not guilty of, and I would not have had to take to the woods, and go with Henry Berry.

There has been nobody in Lumberton sending any word to us that ever I heard of—While they were trying Taylor for the murder of Make Sanderson, Andrew Strong was the witness against Taylor. He was then going backwards and forwards from us to Lumberton. Every time he left Lumberton he came to us. He said they tried to kill him when they killed Make Sanderson. Make Sanderson never had anything to do with us—I never heard of his being connected in any way with the robberies.

I saw the dead body of Ben Bethea.—Henry Berry, Boss and myself were going along the road and met Andrew Strong.—Andrew said there was a dead nigger down in the branch. We went down there and found Ben Bethea's body. We knocked about there—one or two white men passed the road, and we stopped them and showed it to them. I never heard of Ben Bethea's having had anything to do with us or any of the Henry Berry crowd. Henry Berry and one of his brothers, a Lowry, who is now dead killed Brant Harris.

Nine Cheers for the Granite State!!

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Editor Journal:

The *earthquake* in New Hampshire recently is in all respects similar to the one that happened in that State—the "Granite State"—in 1829, when it passed from a long-time control by the, then, "National Republican" party to the "Democratic Republican" or "Jackson party," which soon after became the great *Democratic* party of the country.

The "Granite State" remained under Democratic control. Gen. Pierce was elected to the Presidency, when a split in the party in consequence of a quarrel between Hon. Edmund Burke and General Pierce threw the State into the opposition, where it has ever since (until now) remained.

Parties there change slowly, but surely, and I predict for New Hampshire a *long-time* control by the Democracy. Like their own granite hills, the Democrats are very stubborn.

OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

Wilmington, March 16th.

Wilmington—"Auld Lang Syne"—Thirty Years Ago—The Old Methodist Church—Father Jennett—The Past and Present—The City—Its Increase and Improvements—A Trip to Smithville, &c., &c.

Dear Journal:—Other hearts than that of Robert Burns respond to the sentiment expressed in the poetic phrase, "auld lang syne." The poet is, indeed, but the interpreter of nature, and when under the influence of his highest inspiration, only express what ten thousand hearts have felt; but none can describe so well as he.

So felt the writer when, a few days ago, he entered the good old city of Wilmington; and gazed from the slowly moving train upon the now dim and untraveled road between Cape Fear River, proper, and Cape Fear, North East, over which he and others passed more than thirty years ago, on his first visit to the city. That road, with its magnificent arch of beautiful bays, was a thing to be remembered. The sand hills around the extensive railroad shops and depots have been despoiled of all their whiteness, and improvement has taken the place of naturalness and simplicity. *Then* we waded wearily through the sand to the lodgings assigned us (as Ministers during the session of our Annual Conference). *Now*, we found ourself whisked off in an elegant omnibus to our hotel—soon to be exchanged for a hearty welcome and truly Christian hospitality, in the excellent home of our friend, John Thompson.

But memory would be busy with the past. The gentlemanly and kind-hearted Lippitt, to whose care we were assigned *thirty-three* years ago, has passed into the spirit land. The old wooden Church, in which we worshipped, has mouldered years ago into ashes, and is now substituted by a commodious and elegant brick building. The large choir of singers in the old front gallery—sustained as they were by many cultivated voices, among the colored people—and leading, as they did, the devotional exercises of a multitude of fervent, singing worshippers, have all passed away; and it is to be hoped they are singing now in sweeter, purer strains, the praises of God in Heaven. The best *congregational* singing the writer ever heard was in the old Methodist Church in Wilmington, a third of a century ago.

Then there was that venerable Apostolic man of God, the Rev. Jesse Jennett, with loving, truthful face, and silvery hair streaming down upon his shoulders. Our father Jennett—everybody's father Jennett.

Then, too, this place was connected with the South Carolina Conference, and the sufferings and labors of such men as Capus, Daugherty, Demwoody, Kennedy, English and Smith, and many others, had helped to build it up. Their forms and faces with that of the immortal Olin (then present)—their spirit and temper—their godly sincerity and Apostolic zeal—all passed in review before the mind of the writer. These are sacred memories, and time only serves to disperse and widen their influence.

But enough of "Auld Lang Syne."—God does not intend that men or customs shall live perpetually in this world.—Change is written on all the works of His hand—save principles. The writer stood before a new congregation on last Sabbath morning. This will also soon become old and give place to another. That *other* assembled in the afternoon, in the persons of their children—and together, both morning and afternoon, we enjoyed touching recollections of the past and bright anticipations of the future. The occasion—the day—was one of great interest to the writer, and he hopes not unprofitable to the congregations assembled in Front and Fifth Street Churches.

The city itself has undergone many changes. It must have quadrupled its size in this third of a century. The streets have been multiplied and improved. Magnificent churches and other public buildings have been erected. Elegant private residences have taken the place of plain wooden buildings of former generations. The soft, yielding pave of sand has been hidden under broad flags, or cemented into delightful side walks. Many of the front yards are beautiful with their beds of flowers and hedges of evergreens. Not many evidences of the desolations of war meet the eye of the visitor; the streets are crowded with a busy population, and everything seems to indicate a growing prosperity.

Blessings upon Wilmington and her generous hearted, christian people. The writer is under many obligations to Dr. R. S. Moran, Pastor of Front Street Church, and his congregation for the hearty welcome extended to him and the facilities they afforded him in his peculiar work.

Leaving Wilmington for Smithville, Providence placed us under the care of Capt. Usher of the Revenue Cutter, *W. H. Seward*. In him we found a social, gentlemanly man and officer, and as we looked at the beautiful vessel under us, gliding so smoothly through the water—the bright sun above us—and the Star Spangled Banner of the United States floating at the mast head, we felt considerably nearer complete reconstruction than for along time before. Old memories and associations took possession of us.

Yours, &c., SAM'L LEARD,
S. S. Agent.

OUR RALEIGH LETTER.

The Impeachment Matter—Arguments of Gov. Graham and Mr. Boyden—Vote on Tuesday—Jay Bird Jones—The Committee's Report—Andrew Jackson Jones again—He will Probably Disgorge—Change in the Tax Laws—Sheriffs to Pay Up, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17th, 1871.

Dear Journal:—As already announced in the JOURNAL by a special telegram, the great final argument upon the merits of the case was commenced on Wednesday by Gov. Graham for the prosecution. It would be unjust to attempt a synopsis of this great constitutional argument of Carolina's distinguished son, but suffice it to say he fully equalled the importance of the occasion, and well sustained his enviable reputation as one of the greatest statesmen of America. The speech was four hours in length, and was heard with the deepest attention. On Thursday Mr. Boyden was to have followed for the respondent, but being quite unwell, the Court adjourned until to-day, when he proceeded with his argument, which occupied three hours this morning, and was resumed again to night at 7½ o'clock, and concluded at 10 o'clock, being five hours and a half long. The authorities cited by the distinguished Counsel were many and voluminous, and were relied on to justify the Proclamation of Insurrection, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the arrest of the prisoners in Alamance and Caswell. Hon. W. H. N. Smith will conclude for the defendant on to-morrow, and will no doubt well sustain his well-earned reputation as one of North Carolina's most eminent jurists. Gov. Bragg will on Monday finally conclude the whole argument, and his will no doubt be the great speech of the trial. Quite a number of prominent persons from different sections of the State are in the city, attracted hither by their deep interest in these concluding proceedings. The final vote will be taken on Tuesday, and as the time draws near, the interest and excitement grows deeper and greater.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Judge Jones, reported to the House to-day. The committee states that the woman, who was the principal witness in the case, had disappeared, but that they have evidence of other misconduct of this delectable Judge, and it is thought he will be impeached for drunkenness. The "Jay-bird" has himself been in the city for several days, hanging around, and even having the audacity to push himself forward, and occupy a prominent seat on the floor of the Senate, before whom he may soon be brought for trial.

As telegraphed to the JOURNAL yesterday, Andrew Jackson Jones has at last been brought to grief, and forced by the Chief Justice to disgorge the bonds and effects of the Western Railroad Company. Mr. Thomas Lutterloh, whose connection with the bonds has been very suspicious, was forced to deliver up the mortgage bonds of the Company, amounting to $900,000, which may enable the Company to at once proceed with the completion of their road to Greensboro'. The amount of bail required from Jones will not be determined upon until Monday, as he is making arrangements to make a clean breast of the matter and deliver up all the effects of the Company, and then the prosecution will drop the case, and allow him to quietly retire into his former obscurity. So at last honesty and justice have prevailed, and one by one these railroad bond plunderers are brought to grief.

A bill has just passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate, without material amendment, making the following changes in the existing laws for the collection of taxes: 1st. There is to be no assessment of real property for this year. The valuation of 1869 to be continued. 2d. The taxes are to be listed on the 1st day of June. 3d. The taxes become due on the 1st Monday of August—4th. The sheriffs are to settle on the 1st day of December.

A bill passed the House on yesterday, and the Senate to-day, so that it is now a *law*, providing that any sheriff failing to settle with the Public Treasurer for the taxes due for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1870, and not paying the same within twenty days, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction sentenced to the Penitentiary.

The skating rink was formally opened here last night at Tucker Hall, by Mr. Briggs, who has so long entertained the citizens of Wilmington, and was attended by a large and fashionable audience.

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THE FUTURE OF COTTON.

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE IN PRICES.

Interesting Views and Speculations—The Prospect of Production—Effect of Emancipation—Will Prices Advance?—What the English Spinners Think About It—The True Policy for the Planter.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following interesting and carefully prepared communication, prefacing it, however, with a distinct editorial caution to the public against pinning its faith too closely to the writer's theory, or any other theory in regard to future prices:

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

May I ask the privilege of a small place in your columns to express some views upon a subject of importance, directly to a large number of people in this country, and indirectly to the civilized world? This request has not been sooner preferred, because the writer had no wish to be classed among those who avail themselves of press privileges for purposes of private gain. But as the price of cotton has now nearly reached a minimum, neither of us can be reasonably accused of violating duty—I, in expressing, nor you, in allowing your journal to become the vehicle of my opinions.

The very gradual decline in cotton since the opening of the present season is due principally to the readiness shown by English shippers to take it freely at the prices current from day to day. It is also partially due to a peculiar condition of affairs among ourselves, and the conflict of opinion arising therefrom. Early in the season operators here arrayed themselves into two parties. On one side were those who, through interest or conviction, or both, operated for a rise in prices, or for a steady market at figures remunerative to the planters. On the other, were the purely speculative, those who, having no relations with planters, bought and sold on their own account. And as a rule the latter have believed in a declining market, and operated accordingly. We all know now to whom the victory belongs, but the ground has been fought inch by inch, and planters certainly have no just grounds of complaint against those to whom their interests were intrusted. The decline has been by sixteenths and eighths; now and again a steady market, and sometimes even a rally. And during this time the planters have availed themselves of the opportunity of pushing off their crops at remunerative prices—as the receipts to date will abundantly show.

Now that the result is no longer doubtful, it well behooves us to take a glance at the situation, and endeavor to mark out a wise course for the future.

That cheap cotton is a great desideratum to the civilized world at large, perhaps no one will deny; and that the workings of Providence and Nature is in the direction of increasing the comforts of mankind, has come to be a maxim among economists. That those who, in this country, are engaged in the production of cotton should endeavor to impair the bounty of Nature, by cramping production, is, to say the least of it—anomalous. Yet we find many who advise such a course.

The late civil war so crippled production, that prices had advanced out of all reason; and capital and labor, tempted by the prospective reward, were largely diverted to increasing production. Now, that production has reached, if not exceeded, all previous limits, and prices have gone back to *ante-bellum* figures—it becomes us to inquire about the future.

Many say that production this year will be contracted by several causes; by the action of the planters, who will devote more attention to food raising; by the want of means to buy guano, mules, implements, pork, &c., through the unwillingness of capitalists to make advances; by the weather, which they say cannot continue favorable for four successive years, &c., &c. They therefore flatter themselves that our crop this year will fall below 3,000,000 bales, and that consequently we may look for a return to much higher prices than are now prevailing.—There is much force in all this; but I have serious doubts about the correctness of some of the premises; and I know that the conclusion, even if a correct one, is not desirable. The history of cotton production for the few years previous to the war is full of valuable information on this point. Cotton planters did then what they are likely to do again, they proved that they possessed a trait common to all human nature—when the price per pound was reduced they increased the number of the pounds.

And in this connection, permit me to remark that the real test of the character of the negroes—slaves no longer—is now about to be applied. Before the war, the white owner of both negroes and plantation was the judge of the measure of economy allowed by the income from his crop. He regulated not only his own expenses, but those of his negroes, and their hours of labor. Since the war, the negroes have been able, by half work, to earn full subsistence. The high price of cotton enabled them to obtain better returns for the same amount of labor than perhaps any other peasantry in the world. As a consequence we have found them very active in politics; "s'cieties" of all kinds were numerous in each district; the half grown boys and girls divided their time between the horn spelling books and the idleness so industriously circulated and inculcated by the "Bureau;" a lively trade has flourished in ginger cakes, cheap trumpery, "s'cioty" badges, cheap candy, marbles, and whiskey; the political, religious and moral outcasts of our Northern society have reaped rich harvests from the temporary prosperity of the new made freedmen; our professional philanthropists have cackled and crowed us almost deaf with their self laudations and "we-told-you-so's;" while those who looked below the surface have waited and dreaded the condition of affairs which is now at our doors. Whether or not the freedmen will accept the situation in the right spirit remains to be seen. But it is certain that it will require more labor and economy to live under present prices, than under those which have prevailed since the war. And further, the economical producer of cotton is too certain of abundant reward to allow us to suppose for a moment that other labor will not be forthcoming, should the negro not prove equal to the occasion. Let us hope that the example of their former owners, in adapting their conduct to a severe and sudden change of circumstances, will not be without its effect; and that the teachings of the few earnest missionaries among them may induce their minds to a proper appreciation of their duty.

To return to the subject in hand. It is not apparent to the writer how, even with a 3,000,000 bale crop this year, we can look for any marked increase in price.—Stocks have been, and are, accumulating in India. Crops in Egypt and South America are reported as promising well. The consumption of our best customers on continental Europe is seriously crippled. European politicians openly admit their inability much longer to avoid a war over the Eastern question. And that some of these reasons, or all of them, or others, are operating in the same direction on the minds of others, is made apparent by the course pursued by the spinners of England. They probably look more closely after their own interests as any other class of people in the world.—And as a rule, they act in concert. No channel of information is closed to them, no means left unemployed to procure it.—Among them we find Cabinet ministers, foreign ambassadors, members of Parliament, &c., and perhaps no other industry in the world has a greater proportion of its thinking members traveling abroad, in one capacity and another, each contributing his quota to the general stock of information. Now if they believe in higher prices we would see them putting away heavy stocks of raw and manufactured goods for future use. On the contrary, we find them working barely enough spindles to supply their current trade, keeping their stock of raw and manufactured goods down to a minimum, and allowing the capital of the consignees of our cotton in Liverpool and London to bear the burden of carrying it. It is fair therefore to conclude that as a class they believe in the immediate future.

Those who have been planting as a speculation, with the requisite experience, and without devoting to the business that care and economy so necessary to success, except during periods of inflated values, will have to mend their ways or betake who themselves to other pursuits. Those make cotton planting the business of their lives will endeavor, by economy of resources, increased exertions, lower rates of wages, a judicious use of manures and strict attention to their business, to make up for low prices by increasing the amount they will have for sale. And it does seem to me that such a course will be in the end more beneficial than a pursuance of a loose way of doing things, through expectations, delusive, I fear, of a return to high prices.

If, in writing about cotton, I have, in this instance, avoided the usual concomitants of long rows of figures, it is, because believe that mistakes are sometimes made by those who view a subject in the concrete, as well as by those who consider it in the abstract.

STATE NEWS.

The *Sentinel* announces the death of Wm. Laws, Esq., one of the most respected and useful citizens of Wake county.

Mrs. Gause, of the Society of Friends, and a resident of Wayne county, preached at Murfreesboro on Sabbath last.

The *Messenger* says that Goldsboro' Council F. of T. has initiated upwards of 20 active members during the past three weeks.

The Commissioners of Jones county have subscribed $75 000 to the stock of the Planter's Railroad Co. The matter is, however, to be submitted to a vote of the people of the county.

Several billets of wood were thrown into the ladies' car, on the North Carolina Railrod, last Saturday night, between Durham's and Hillsboro, but no one was injured seriously. The Raleigh *Telegram* wants the authors caught and Ku-Kluxed.

It is stated that Dr. J. Brinton Smith, of the colored Normal School in this City, while before the Cutrage Committee at Washington on being asked whether any of the Trustees of his School were Republicans, replied—"No, there are none but respectable men on the Board."

A few nights since the barn, blacksmith shop, stables and still house of Gen. A. D. Childs, in Mitchell county, was destroyed by fire. Two horses, twenty head of sheep and several cattle were consumed in the stables. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ROANOKE AND TAR RIVER RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Stockholders and others interested in this road, which runs from Margerettsville to Tarboro', will be held this week in Scotland Neck, when a President and Directors will be elected. We have it from a most undoubted source, that the road will be commenced at a very early day and pushed forward rapidly to completion.—Tarboro' *Southerner*.

The Greensboro' Axe handle factory received an order the other day direct from "United Germany," with King William's seal on it, for a number of cases of sledge handles.

The Leaksville factory shipped during the war a number of pick handles to Paris where they were used in the fortifications.

North Carolina hickory is becoming famous, out-ranking any other that shows itself in the market. Such institutions as these factories are of vast benefit to the people among whom they are established.

Greensboro' *Patriot*.

PLANTER'S RAILROAD.—Pursuant to notice, a meeting of subscribers to the Planter's Railroad Company was held in this town on last Saturday. It appearing that a sufficient amount of stock had been subscribed by solvent subscribers, and a sufficient sum of money paid on same to comply with the requirements of their charter, they elected the following gentlemen Directors: Christopher Stephens, John W. Shackleford, Lafayette Francks, R. W. Ward, H. H. Sandlin, A. J. Murrill and L. W. Humphrey. A meeting of the Directors was appointed to take place in Jacksonville on Tuesday, the 4th of April next, to complete the organization.—Gold. *Mess.*

A wealthy Englishman (Thos. Dutton,) recently deceased, left £2,000 in his will to the family of the late General Robert E. Lee. So says the New York *Tribune*.

There is a proposition before the Massachusetts Assembly to make St. Patrick's a legal holiday.